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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,954—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JUNE 5, 1900.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Established 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S COPENHAGEN CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
* EGYPT	7912	C. F. Preston	9th June.
M.L. ORIENTAL	5254	J. F. Jephson	16th ,,
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	23rd ,,
M.L. EGYPT	7912	C. F. Preston	30th ,,
* PARRAMATTA	4895	A. Symons	7th July.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	14th ,,
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	21st ,,
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	28th ,,
* CLYDE	4099	E. Street	4th Aug.
M.L. SOBRAON	7240	L. M. Wilmer	11th ,,
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	18th ,,
M.L. VALETTA	5023	F. N. Tillard	25th ,,
* ORIENTAL	5254	J. F. Jephson	1st Sept.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	C. F. Preston	8th ,,
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	15th ,,
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	22nd ,,
* ORIENTAL	5254	J. F. Jephson	29th ,,

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 31st May, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
INDIA	A. Martinolich	2,630	1st July 1900.
IMPERATOR	G. Klansberger	4,119	1st Oct., 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,149	1st Nov., 1900.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on or about
*SILESIA	G. Verona	5,195	20th June, 1900.
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,233	15th July, 1900.
* TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	13th Aug., 1900.

* She will not call at Karachee.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	,, 1,000.	,, 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

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The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another teamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Morovich	6,013	25th June, 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.

Bassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 29th May 1900

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

French Mail Steamers.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	7th June, 1900.
INDUS	6,357	Duchateau	5th July, 1900.
SYDNEY	4,332	Aubert	2nd Aug., 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "ANNAM," 6,357 tons, Captain [illegible] to sail on or about the 27th June, 1900, for weekly departures thereafter.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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CALCUTTA,
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PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 8th June, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 5th June, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 7th June, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 12th June.

FOR KARACHEE, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "INDIA," 4,074 tons, on or about 14th June.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,820 tons, on or about 5th June.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay 4th, June, 1900.

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HENRY S. KING & Co. LONDON.

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BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Vessel will SAIL:—

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To sail on
SAFARI	1,432	Ahrens	8th June.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for MOMBASSA, TANGA DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all Ports South of Zanzibar upto DELAGOA BAY.

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F. HEYER, Agent,
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Bombay, 16th May, 1900.

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Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand—Fortnightly.
China, Japan, and Straits Settlements—Weekly.
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Regular Despatches to South Africa, West Indies *via* Southampton and Liverpool.

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Examination and Certificate	13
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The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

P. GLYNN MESSENT,
Engineer.

Bombay, 1st June, 1900.

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ALL persons having claims against or being indebted to the above Estate are requested to send in their claims or pay the amounts owing by them, as the case may be, to the Undersigned, at the Old Secret-riat, Apollo Street, Bombay, within one month from this date, after the expiration of which time the Assets belonging to the Estate will be remitted to the Executors in Scotland having record only to claims of which notice has been received.—Dated this 2nd day of June, 1900.

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Care of

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CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
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have increased FIFTY PER CENT during the last 15 years, and now amount to over

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CHILDREN'S Viz-a-Viz Woodenette Perambulators Well-Cushioned, Reversible Hood, Steel Spring, Large 23" size Wheels. Usual Price, Rs. 34-8, Reduced to Rs. 28.—SHROFF BROTHERS, Hornby Row.

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Quarterly	,, 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette*.

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NOTICES.

MADRAS MUNICIPAL NOTICE.

A DEBENTURE LOAN of Rs. 8,30,000, bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-early, and having a Currency of 50 years, will be raised by the Municipal Commissioners for the City of Madras. Full particulars of the terms and conditions whereof are notified in pages 149 and 150 of the supplement to the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 22nd May, 1900.

Tenders should be sent into this Office, with deposit, addressed to the President, by NOON, on the 18th June, 1900.

The allotment should be fully paid up on or before the 18th of July, 1900.

MD. S. HUSAIN,
Revenue Officer.

Revenue Department, Municipal Office,
Madras, 21st May, 1900.

NOTICE.

THE Government of India having sanctioned the raising of a LOAN of Rs. 1,50,000, (rupees one lakh and fifty thousand) by the AKALKOT STATE, under Government Guarantee, Tenders for the same are invited. The Loan will bear interest at Six per cent. per annum and will be repayable by annual instalments of Rs. 15,000, (rupees fifteen thousand). The State has no other debts. Tenders either for the whole or any part of the Loan should be sent to the Political Agent, at Sholapur, so as to reach him before noon on the 15th of June, 1900.

A. F. MACONOCHIE.
Political Agent, Akalkot.

Camp Pandharpur, May, 31st 1900.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SCRAP, BRASS AND COPPER.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive TENDERS at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up-to 1 P. M., (Gun Fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of June, 1900, for the purchase of :—

		a/c.	
Brass Scrap Ts. 24 9/10	Axles Brasses,	R / C	...Ts. 5-14 Cwts.
	Brass Tubes		...Ts. 5- 0 "
	Brass (assorted)		...Ts. 14- 4 "

Copper Scrap Tons 8 (assorted)

which can be seen on application to the Undersigned at General Stores, Parel.

TENDERS.—These must be made on the Company's authorized forms, which can be had on application to the Undersigned at his Office.

TERMS.—The sum of Rs. 200 must accompany each Tender Form as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of Contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the Deposit without the Company having to prove anything by the transaction.

PAYMENT.—To be made to the Company's Cashier prior to delivery.

NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the Highest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 28th May, 1900.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 335 OF 1899.

The COMMERCIAL BANK of INDIA, Ld., and lately known by and doing business under the name of COMMERCIAL and LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED .....Plaintiffs.

versus

1 GORDHANDAS RUTONSEY, and 2 VI-THULDAS RAMDAS.....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree absolute made in the above Suit and bearing date the 25th day of January, 1900, the right, title and interest of the said second Defendant and of the Plaintiffs amounting to an 11 1-2 anna Share in the following immovable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court House, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of June, 1900, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Government land at Chowpda in the Sub-district of Chowpda in the district of Khandesh, admeasuring 28 acres and 9 gunthas, bearing Survey Nos. 1306 and 1307, and in respect of which there is payable to Government a sum of Rupees (49) forty-nine per year and which is bounded as follows :—On the East by land bearing survey No. 1304 (now Government land), on the West by land bearing survey No. 1,305, on the South by Public Road constructed by Dravet Chowan and on the North by Akulkeda Road together with all and Singular the Engines boilers, trade Machinery, plant, utensils and other articles and things now being or which may at any time hereafter be used in or about the working of the Chowpda Factory and together with all buildings, fixtures ways, lights, sewers, water courses, rights privileges, easements, advantages and appurtenances whatsoever to the said hereditaments or any part thereof appertaining or with the same or any part thereof now or heretofore enjoyed or reputed as part or member thereof or as appurtenant thereto.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. CRAIGIE, LYNCH and OWEN, Attorneys for the Plaintiff above named at Standard Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 28th day of March, 1900.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

TAX ON BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

NOTICE is hereby given that in future persons not complying with the provisions of sections 187 and 188 of the Municipal Act will be prosecuted. These sections are as under :—

187.—(1). The Commissioner may require :—(a) The owner of any premises let to or occupied by more than one person owning or having the charge of vehicles and animals to furnish him with a written return signed by such owner of the name and address of each of the said persons and of the animals and vehicles owned by or in the charge of each of the said persons kept upon such owner's premises. (b) Any persons supposed to be liable to the payment of any tax on a vehicle or animal to furnish him with a written return signed by such person and containing such information concerning the vehicles and animals, if any, owned by or in the charge of such person as the Commissioner shall deem necessary.

(2). Every person on whom any such requisition is made shall be bound to comply with the same within such reasonable period as the Commissioner prescribes in this behalf whether such person be liable to the payment of any such tax or not and to make a true return to the best of his knowledge or belief.

188. Every person who in any quarter for which a tax on vehicles and animals is leviable becomes possessed of any vehicle or animal in respect of which he will be liable to the payment of the said tax shall, if in the immediately preceding quarter he was not liable to the payment of any such tax give notice in writing to the Commissioner within 15 days after he has become possessed of such vehicle or animal of the fact of his having become possessed therof.

PENALTIES.

173. Whoever contravenes any provision of any the sections, sub sections or clauses of this Act hereinbelow in the section mentioned or of any regulation made thereunder and whoever fails to comply with any requisition lawfully made upon him under any of the said sections, sub-sections or clauses shall be deemed to have committed an offence punishable under the section of the Indian Penal Code hereinbelow in this section respectively, specified as the section of the said code under which such person shall be punishable namely :—

Sections of this Act.	Sections of the Indian Penal Code under which offenders are punishable and penalties.
187	176, 177,
188	Fifty Rupees.

The public are reminded that the levy of the tax has been declared by the High Court to be legal.

W. L. HARVEY,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, 4th May, 1900.

TO BE LET.

THE whole BUILDING in Byramji Hemji Street, Fort, up till now occupied by the Cathedral Girls High School, opposite Fort High School. For terms and other particulars, apply to

MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA,
Manager to H. H. the Aga Khan, Jail Road.

GLIMPSES OF THE EAST.

40 LOVELY PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS, comprising the most picturesque and interesting places of INDIA, BURMAH, CEYLON, and the STRAITS with full descriptive matter. Size of views, 9 1-2 in. by 7 1-2 in.

Rs. 3 only, the complete set. Paper Cover.

JUST THINK OF IT!!!

A VIEW ALBUM, containing a set of 24 views of the most prominent places in CALCUTTA, DARJEELING, and SIMLA, bound neatly in Cloth. (GILT) Covers, Size of Views, 4 in. by 4 1-2 in. Rs. 1-8 each album—A grand thing for presentation or for friends abroad. Cash or V. P. P.

TRUSTT & CO.,

145-1, Dhurumtollah Street, Calcutta.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 22m. Sun sets, 6h. 34m. High water, 4-31m., 4-45a. Low water, 9-53m., 11-38a.
H. H. Aga Khan Hockey Tournament.
Polo on the Maidan, 5-15 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game this evening at 5-15.

FAMINE REFUGEES.—205 famine-stricken refugees consisting of males, females and children, were sent by rail to Ahmedabad, Baroda, Broach, &c., by the police, yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Durban, Delagoa Bay, Cape Colony, &c., per extra H. I. M. Clive, will be closed at the General Post Office at 6 a.m., on Thursday, the 7th instant.—A mail for Egypt and Europe, consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per French steamer Oceanien, will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office, for despatch to destination at 2 p.m. on Thursday, the 7th instant. Correspondence for Aden will also be forwarded by this steamer.

THROWING ACID ON A MAN'S FACE.—Early on Sunday morning, one Dhurrumsey Maneckchund, a shop-keeper of Duncan Road, was asleep in his shop near the side door, which was open, when some one threw a quantity of acid over his face. Complainant awoke and raised an alarm, when some neighbours came up to the scene, and they removed the injured man to the J. J. Hospital. On examination at the hospital, it was found that the man had lost the sight of both the eyes. The man alleged that he was on hostile terms with two rival traders, whose names he gave to the police.

MUSIC AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 5-45 p.m. :—

March ..	..Au Secours ...	..	...Vandervell
Overture..	...Crown Diamonds	..	...Auber
Chorus and Cavatina, Belisario		...	..Donizetti
Spanish Waltz..Torero ...	..	..	...Translateur
Fantasia..	..Maritana ...	..	...Wallace
Galop ...	..Merkur ...	...	..Roedeberk

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

SUICIDE OF A WIFE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, regarding the death of Yessu, a Hindu woman, aged about twenty-five years. The deceased was the wife of a labourer and resided at Coombharwada. On Sunday last she had a quarrel with her husband regarding a gold neck ornament. The latter took his meals and went to work as usual. When he returned home in the evening he found his wife lying unconscious and breathing heavily. He took her to the J. J. Hospital, where she was found to be suffering from opium-poisoning. She died shortly after admission. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

RASH DRIVING.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Husson Ali, a Mahomedan victoria-driver, was charged at the instance of Inspector Brewin, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup with rash and negligent driving and thereby causing injury to a Mahomedan lad, aged about six years. On Saturday evening, the lad was playing on the road in front of his parents' house, at Vincent Road, Matoonga, when the accused came driving his vehicle at a racing speed. The lad was knocked down by the horse's head and one of the wheels of the carriage grazed his left hand and foot. The lad was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where his injuries were dressed, and he was allowed to go home. The magistrate sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 10.

A VAGRANT SENT TO JAIL.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Alfred Webb, a European vagrant, was charged with deserting from the Government Workhouse. Mr. William Butler, jailor to the House of Correction, said that on the 16th June, 1898, the accused was admitted into the Workhouse as a vagrant, where he was detained for two months. On the 15th August, 1898, Webb obtained a day's leave, saying he was going out in search of employment, and he never returned to the Workhouse. On Friday last, accused surrendered himself to the police. The accused in his defence said that on the same evening he left the Workhouse he obtained an employment and that was the reason why he did not go back to the Workhouse. The magistrate sentenced the accused to fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

DAMAUN NEWS.—On the 1st instant, Dr. Menezes, the Health Officer of the district of Damaun, reports that from the 23rd to 31st ultimo, both days inclusive, there were ninety-nine attacks of cholera in Damaun, whereof sixty-six proved fatal, five recovered and eighteen are hanging their fate, and there were fourteen deaths from plague at Varkound.—At Lower Damaun on the 1st instant, there were four deaths, two from cholera, one of the victims being a young Brahmin, and two from starvation. On the 2nd there were seven deaths, four from cholera and three from starvation. Among the victims from cholera was Lakmi, the wife of Fakir Juna, a gardener of Mr. S. M. Damaunwala, who was first attacked and in treating whom Fakir Juna died first and afterwards four children one after another, and lastly Lakmi, the whole family thus becoming extinct.

THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Mahomed Ali Jinnah, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Patterson charged Oomee, a Hindu woman, and Sheikh Abdool Moosa, a Mahomedan, with the theft of a pair of silver anklets, of the value of Rs. 95, belonging to Jeejee, a Hindu woman. The evidence showed that the parties lived in a house at Fanaswadi. On Saturday evening, complainant gave the first accused the ornaments in question and told her to lock them up in a box. On the following day the accused reported to her that the ornaments were missing and said that she suspected the second accused to have stolen them. On a complaint being made to the police, both the accused were arrested, the ornaments being found in possession of the second accused. The first accused stated in her defence that the theft was committed by the second accused, while the latter accused the former with having given them to him. The magistrate convicted the first accused of theft and sentenced her to three weeks' hard labour, and the second accused was convicted of aiding and abetting the woman in the commission of the offence and sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

ARTISTIC PHOTOGRAPHY.—Dr. Louis Klopsch of America, who came to India with a view to ascertaining the actual condition of the sufferers by the famine, visited Raja Deen Dayal and Sons' Art Photographic Salon in this city and while signing his autograph in their visitors' book he wrote of the studio :—"Truly artistic in the highest sense of the word." He also granted a special sitting for his portrait, and on receipt of a proof copy he wrote to the firm on the 1st inst. :—"The very excellent portrait of myself which you were good enough to make, was received in good order last evening. It is, indeed, a charming piece of artistic photography and surely equal if not superior to anything in the line that I have ever seen in New York, London or Paris. Sincerely thanking you for this delightful surprise." The portrait of Dr. Klopsch, we may add, is an excellent and lifelike one and as a picture is an admirable specimen of artistic photography. Other distinguished American visitors to this country who have been photographed by Raja Deen Dayal and Sons were Professor Ladd and his wife. Professor Ladd wrote : "The copies of the photographs of Mrs. Ladd and myself arrived last evening. They are in every respect most satisfactory. Indeed, although we have both sat for our portraits many times, you have given us the most excellent results we have ever secured."

CONCERT AT LANOWLI.—A correspondent writes:—A concert was held at Lanowli on Saturday, celebrating the golden wedding of Mr. Potter, the station-master. Doors were opened at 9 sharp and the concert commenced at 9-30. As the screen ran up Miss Mead, the grand pianist, burst forth "The Relief of Ladysmith," which caused great cheering owing to a number of soldiers being present. The first scene was a number of children, dressed in Hussar uniform, went through the Kindergarten drill, singing at the same time "Rule Britannia" and chorus of "Jessie's Dream," accompanied by Mrs. Jones Mrs. Shrigly and Mrs. Fagan on their violins. After this Miss Alcock sang "Poor Old Jeff," accompanied by Mr. Shrigly on the piano, Misses Bakers, Miss Potter, Miss Alcock and Mr. Jas. Richardson sang a duet, "Nora," accompanied by Mr. Lucas on the piano and Mr. M. Green on the violin. This was sung with great success, a repetition being demanded, but not responded to. Mr. McGill and Mrs. Caslin danced the Highland fling both in Scotch costume. They were accompanied by Mr. Fennell and Mr. Lord on their picolees. To break the monotony of the concert the Grew brothers gave their experience on "Engine-turning and Dirty Boilers." Next came Mrs. Fagan, giving, "Speak to Me, Speak," accompanied by Mr. Goosey, on the piano; the song was sung well and encored, in respect to which she sang the "Absent-Minded Beggar." Mr. Race, Mr. Green and Mr. Geddes, dressed as Niggers, and Mrs. Fisher as Sally, appeared on the stage with tamborines, dancing the plantation dance. Some very original jokes were passed, which caused great laughter. Mr. Robertson recited "Macbeth," This was done well, considering the difficult piece it is to play and his sonorous voice was heard distinctly. Mr. Swete also recited an amusing selection from "Gulliver's Travels."

THE FAMINE.

THE NEED OF PRIVATE CHARITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Unfortunately this year famine of the most virulent type has appeared to dill the cup of India's misery up to the brim. Upwards of fifty lakhs of people have taken shelter on Government relief works, which would help to give the public some idea of the extent and magnitude of the present distress. Though the Government, with its manifold resources, have been doing what duty and humanity dictate under the circumstances, yet there is ample space for private generosity. It is certainly woeful and heart-rending to see those poor destitute and famine-stricken folk, compelled to have resort to sell any thing they posess at any available price, to keep their bodies alive. Their homes are deserted in hope of getting some work abroad. Their cattle, that have done years' good service in the field, have been helplessly let loose, to feed upon dry leaves and weeds, and numbers have died. Famine-stricken employed on various relief works in many cases do not get sufficient money for their meals, even after a full day's labourious trying work under the scorching heat of thisseason. Female employees while carrying their baskets of earth, have been often noticed to be indifferent of the cries of their children running after them, for fear less they should go without food the next day because the time thus lost would not permit them to get even the minimum of wages. In this extreme misery even ties of nature are torn asunder. Hundreds of children, mere skeletons wrapped up in skins, are mercilessly abandoned. The number of the aged and the infirm is swelling by leaps and bounds. No less trouble is experienced owing to the scarcity of water. What is available being in almost all cases foul and putrid is productive of dire diseases. Their wornout clothes have turned mere rags and can in no way afford any shelter against the unbearable heat of the day.

Who, with the least grain of humanity in him, will suffer such innocent woe-stricken men and children to die and pass away, enduring the slow tortures resulting from the insufficiency of clothes and scorching heat of the sun. The horrible pangs of famine are almost unspeakable. It is here that private charity is required to step in. This unprecedented deplorable state of thingsshould quickly be remedied. Funds on a large scale should be started without loss of time and the youngsters should show every enthusiasm for the collection of such funds from every available source. The national feeling in connection with the raising of war funds at present in England, should be imitated. Thousands of rupees which are annually collected by the cloth, grain, cotton and yarn merchants under the name of charity tax, could not be better utilised than for the object just mentioned. It is the money of the public who have every right to inquire into its rightful disposal. The public voice ought to be raised and the moneys will be utilized for this laudable charity. This woeful state of things having moved the hearts of some of the benevolent Parsees, asylums are opened, both in Bombay and Baroda, wherein 300 boys and 25 girls are being fed and clothed. But the original funds are quite insufficient to meet the bare wants of those collected at the door as the numbers have steadily increased. It is absolutely impossible to accept any more infants unless liberal subscriptions are forthcoming. This is a work of humanity and all those who are charitably disposed should come forward with whatever they can contribute for this noble cause of National relief. The valuable services that these poor farmers render in good times to the country should never be forgotten. Everyone of us is very much indebted to them for our bread. I appeal therefore to one and all and feel confident that this fact will have ready response from every quarter.—Yours, &c.,

CURSANDAS BALGOVANDAS DALAL.

PROGRESS OF THE LANCASHIRE FUND.

The "Manchester Guardian," of May 12th, says :—The Mercantile and Industrial Committee point out that the total of the funds raised in Lancashire up to May 10 was over £98,000, that the Scottish fund has reached about £50,000, and the Mansion House fund about £230,000. In 1897 the total raised for the whole country was, in round figures, £773,000. Of this the Mansion House fund was £539,000, the Lancashire fund, £160,000 and the Scottish fund, £74,000. It will thus be seen that, as regards a comparison with the present fund, the principle decline is in the Mansion House fund. The present Lancashire funds were open a month later in the year than in 1897, and the Scottish fund was opened a fortnight later still. The Lancashire funds have now reached over £100,000 in round figures, and there is plenty of time in which to raise the total to an equivalent of that contribution in 1897. The Scottish fund, too, it is hoped will be made to approximate to the former total. If the funds are carried on this year for the same period as in 1897 they have still about two months to run, and there is, therefore, a prospect that, especially in the north, they may be practically raised to the level of those of 1897.

During the first seven weeks in which the Indian Famine Fund of 1897 was open in Lancashire, a sum of £20,000 weekly was raised. This year the figures are not so favourable, but the County Palatine, which has now contributed £100,000 cannot be said to have shirked its responsibilities. The total sum raised in the United Kingdom in 1897 was £772,000, the County's total being £159,700. But while Scotland with £50,000, and Lancashire with £100,000, are proving their practical sympathy with the distressed people of India by subscribing two-thirds of the 1897 total, the Mansion House Fund, which was £540,000 in 1897 is so far only £228,000, or considerably less than half. Clearly the industrial areas of the Kingdom cannot be accused of evading their Imperial responsibilities. Doubtless the admirable system by which the Lancashire appeal is brought home to the heart and conscience of every working man has much to do with the success achieved. The highest number of persons obtaining relief in India in 1897 was 3,216,000, on the 5th March. To-day there are upwards of 5 1-2 millions receiving relief in the famine districts. If statistics have any effect upon sentiment, surely this simple but terrible fact alone should stimulate Lancashire, and still more the country at large, to further efforts. It is satisfactory to find that Manchester has already raised a sum of £14,500, an amount which, in view of the liberal and still necessary flow of subscriptions to the local War Fund, is not unworthy of the community. It will be remembered that in 1897 the subscriptions of Lancashire were largely devoted to making provision for seed and implements, and, as will be seen from the telegram received yesterday in London from India, now is the time when such foresight must again be exercised.—"Manchester Cowsier," May 12.

A careful inquiry into the funds that have been raised in Lancashire on behalf of the suffering Hindus shows that the total, within the County Palatine, is within about £3,000 of £100,000. In 1897, after the fund had been open five months, or two months longer than it has been open this year, the total was £160,000. So far, then, we are £60,000 behind the great record of 1897, and have two months time in hand. Scotland, which has received from Lancashire some help in the organisation of its fund, has subscribed about £50,000, or about £24,000 less than in 1897. The greatest falling off is in the London Mansion House fund, which is much less than half the total of 1897. To-day the Mansion House total is £224,700. In 1897 it was £339,000. Perhaps it is not too late for the organisers of the Mansion House fund, in view of the appalling extent of the ravages of the famine, to put forth an effort to get into line with Lancashire and Scotland.—"Manchester Evening News, May 9.

Notwithstanding the drain thewar funds have been upon public generosity, Lancashire towns, as will be seen from the appended list, have responded nobly to the appeal from the famine-stricken people in India. Much has been said regarding the comparison that the present fund has with that of 1897, but we venture to think that the following particulars, for which we are indebted to the Mercantile and Industrial Committee of the Lancashire Fund, will show the results in their proper light. In the first place, it must be borne in mind that the present Lancashire Fund was started a month later than that of 1897, which was open until the end of June. During that time the amount raised was £160,000, whilst the present fund, which has only been open about three months, has reached in round figures £100,000. It will thus be seen that there is still plenty of time for the County Palatine to raise the handsome total already got to very much nearer the amount sent to the relief of the sufferers in the previous famine. The Scotland Fund, which started a fortnight after the Lancashire Fund, is still full of vigour, and is within £24,000 of the amount contributed in 1897, the sum raised up to the present being £50,000.

It is in the Mansion House Fund that a great falling off is noticeable. On Thursday night the total reached was £223,000 which compares rather unfavourably with the £540,000 raised in 1897. During the last famine the total amount raised in the United Kingdom, including the Lancashire Fund, was £772,000. The total amount up to date, including the Glasgow and Edinburgh Fund, the Lancashire Fund, and the Mansion House Fund, is £375,500, but when the fact is remembered that the funds were opened a month later in the present case, and have still nearly two months to run before being really comparable with the former amount, it seems probable that the 1900 fund will come well up to that of 1897.

At a meeting of the Indian Famine Fund Committee, held at the Town Hall the other day, it was very pleasing to note that the Mayors of several of the Lancashire towns who spoke referred to the splendid help that had been accorded by the working classes, One Mayor remarked that three-quarters of the local fund was made up of the contributions of the working man.

When it is considered that the combined populations of Lancashire and Scotland represent about one-fifth of the whole population of the United Kingdom, a simple calculation brings the fact forcibly to the mind, that if the remaining four-fifths had contributed a similar share, namely £150,000, the total of the Mansion House fund would now be £300,000.—"Manchester Evening Mail," May 12.

Was it not Mr. George Meredith who accused statistics of being emotional? Whether figures are emotional or not we cannot say, but it is certain that the perusal of figures is often provocative of emotional outbursts. Where is the sympathetic reader, for example, who, reading the Indian Famine statistics and the statistics of the Famine Fund, is not swayed by conflicting sentiments? The first impulse is to exclaim, "How small the help, how great the need!" Reflection confirms the view that the need is great. India has never been so severely stricken as it is just now. Famine pestilence, and scourges peculiar to the country have spread death and desolation through the length and breadth of the land. One shudders to contemplate what might have happened if the Indian Government had not taken such extensive precautions to face this hour of affliction and if the generous people throughout the British Empire had not come forward with their subscriptions. Further reflection on the figures showing the increase of the Fund leads to the conclusion that the help, after all, is not so small as it appears at first sight. It is only miserably small in comparison with the awful figures of the distress. In itself the amounts, with the exception of the Mansion House Fund, are respectable. Lancashire particularly has reason to be proud of her sons in this matter. To properly realise that we must glance at the figures for a moment. In 1897, we learn, the total raised for the whole country was £773,000. Of this the Mansion House Fund was £539,000, the Lancashire Fund £100,000, and the Scottish Fund £74,000. Now examine the present position of the country. Although the Lancashire Fund was started a month later than in 1897 our subscription stands at about £100,000. This means that we are only £30,000 behind our contribution of 1897, and we have yet some two months in which to make up that amount. We are already £20,000 ahead of Lancashire's famine contribution in 1877. So that all told Lancashire has done extremely well, especially when we remember the liberal response that our people have made to the War Fund. It cheers one to reflect on this fine manifestation of liberality and public largeheartedness. The Lancashire Mayors at the last meeting of the Fund said that the working men of Lancashire had given three-fourths of the contributions, and the working-classes generally had responded in the most enthusiastic and tangible manner. This, too, is most gratifying. It only shows how thoroughly the operatives and workpeople generally have realised the close relationship between themselves and suffering India. Scotland, too, has done remarkably well. Although the Scottish Fund was opened a fortnight later than ours the subscriptions are already only £24,000 less than the 1897 contribution. London alone is backward. The Mansion House Fund stands at £230,000. How unsatisfactory this is can best be gathered from the fact that the population of Lancashire and Scotland is about one-fifth of the whole of the United Kingdom, whereas the population contributing to the Mansion House Fund represents four-fifths, so that if the Mansion House Fund had contributed proportionately its subscription should have stood at present at £300,000. These facts ought to stimulate the Londoners to greater efforts. While Lancashire has done so well—an accomplishment of which we are intensely proud—there is a great need to do more. The subscription lists will probably be open for another two months or longer, and in that time we should contribute another £100,000. India is more to us Lancashire people than it is to the inhabitants of most other parts of the Kingdom, and therefore it is our duty to do more. Finally, it is well to remember the message just sent by Sir Francis Maclean, Chief Justice of India. He says—"We are most grateful to the subscribers. We may perhaps add that this is the moment when money is most urgently required in order to assist the peasantry with seed and cattle for ploughing, in view of the coming monsoon."—"Manchester Evening Chronicle," May 12.

FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

TWENTY-FIRST LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Subscriptions already acknowledged ...	80,77,251	2	11
Bengal Branch ...	20,000	0	0
Sind Branch 6th instalment ...	55,000	0	0
G W Place Esq H A Rampur ...	100	0	0
From Invercargill N Z 2nd instalment £229 ...	4,467	8	9
3rd (K. O.) Hussars, Lucknow ...	41	0	0
Regimental Staff Bengal Sappers and Miners Roorkee ..	67	0	0
A Coy Do ...	25	12	8
B Coy Do ...	23	13	0
2nd Coy Do ...	23	11	2
4th Coy Do ...	11	1	6
5th Coy Do ...	15	0	0
Staff of Messrs Moore and Co ...	36	4	0
Staff of Office of Superintendent Government Printing 2nd subscription ...	74	4	6
Officers R A M C Nowgong montly Subscription ...	15	0	0
Akhil Chandra Seal 3rd Subscription ...	5	0	0
Gopalgunge Shurhed Shava per R M Chattorjee ...	19	0	0
Officers and Jotedars of Maynagur ...	75	0	0
Officers of 1st D Y O Bengal Lancers ...	25	0	0
Members of 3rd Administrative Battalion N-W P Volunteers ...	251	2	0
Permanent Staff of 3rd Administrative Battalion N-W P Volunteers ...	45	0	0
European Employes in Arsenal Office Allahabad for April ...	25	1	1
West Australian Newspaper Fund Perth 6th instalment £100 ...	5,965	0	9
41st Battery R F A Lucknow ...	18	0	0
Earl of Zetland £300 ...	2,976	11	11
H M The King of Siam ...	5,00	0	0
Sind Branch 7th instalment ...	2,000	0	0
His Excellency the Viceroy 2nd subscription ...	4,000	0	0
R A M C Allahabad ...	45	0	0
Argyle and Southerland Highlanders 93rd Regimental Theatre Fund ...	150	0	0
R G Dass ...	2	0	0
South Australian Register Adelaide 6th instalment £312-19-1 ...	4,848	14	7
The Advertiser Adelaide £139-10-7 ...	2,072	11	2
Major C R Bartlett R A M C ...	20	0	0
Non-Commissioned Officers and men 1st Northampton Regt at out stations ...	2	9	0
Some Officers 43rd R Shillong ...	21	19	8
Major General Frank H B Marsh Kent.	100	0	0
Staff of Office of Comptroller General ...	86	1	0
Staff of Office Geological Survey ...	55	0	0
From Christchurch N Z 2nd instalment £8.0 ...	4,173	12	6
Government of New Zealand £5,000 ...	74,963	1	9
From Dunedin N Z 4th instalment £1,000	14,912	10	0
T T Mayo Esq Richmond Va U S A ...	75	0	0
New York Central Committee No 100 £3,0.0 ...	74,503	1	9
Assam Branch Collected in Sibsagar Sub division ...	1,050	0	0
24th Eastern Divn R G Artillery Delhi for May ...	55	0	0
Delhi Fort Hospital Staff ...	28	0	0
Collected by Secretary students Association Ballipur ...	3	0	0
1st Punjab Infantry Fort Lockhart ...	31	0	0
Gokulnagur Indigo Concern ...	20	0	0
7th Western Divn R G B Artillery Jhansi 2nd monthly subscription ...	17	12	0
From Perth West Australia per Mayor £250 ...	3,720	14	9
Garrison Engineers, Office Cawnpore ...	5	6	0
From Amoy 2nd instalment ...	327	8	11
Staff of Government Farm Allahabad ...	60	0	0
Radha Gobind Mullik ...	10	0	0
Gloucester Regiment Allahabad for May	13	8	0
From Wellington N Z 6th instalment £250 ...	3,750	0	0
From Gisborne 2nd instalment £29-11-6 ...	443	10	0
Sir George Lock K C B and Officers of Bengal Command Head-quarters Staff 2nd instalment for May ...	132	0	0
Major Gore London £99 ...	1,476	5	6
Sind Branch 8th instalment ...	2,000	0	0
Depot 9th Lancers ...	36	1	0
Chapter New Union No. 234 per H M Rustomjee Esq ...	100	0	0
No. 1 Company Eastern Division R G Artillery Allahabad for May ...	25	10	0
From Liverpool 6th instalment £2,500 ...	37,354	1	3
R W ...	25	0	0
J E D ...	100	0	0
Assam Branch collected in Jorhat Sub Division ...	317	0	0
From Glasgow 6th instalment ...	50,000	0	0
The people of Southport Lancashire 3rd instalment ...	1,497	1	2
From Paisley 1st instalment £250 ...	9,674	6	8
Lady Paget £10 ...	148	13	5
Banspur Literary Association and others per Ashutosh Ghose ...	28	9	6
Aukland Churches Famine Fund 3rd instalment £200 ...	4,500	0	0
The Christian Age London £129 ...	1,736	7	10
R T Gibson Esq Garhshankar ...	30	0	0
W H M Hares Esq ...	61	5	0
Dakshina Mohon Roy Bhowanipore ...	100	0	0
Mokal Bari Tea Estate Assam ...	100	0	0
Assam Branch Miggs of North Lakhimpur ...	30	0	0
Sind Branch 9th instalment ...	5,000	0	0
N C Mitra Toungoo ...	10	0	0
From Comptroller General additional balance from Fund of 1897 ...	382	10	5
Christian offering to India Fund 4th instalment £750 ...	11,228	1	1
From Wellington N Z 7th instalment £200 ...	3,000	0	0
Isaac Manderson Esq U S A £7-15-4 ...	116	8	0
Sarat Chander Ghose ...	10	0	0
British Officers 10th Bengal Lancers Nowshera per Bank of Bengal ...	80	0	0
G H L per Bank of Bengal ...	50	0	0
Staff of Office of Accountant General P W D Simla per Bank of Bengal ...	25	0	0
Halifax "Herald" Canada 5th Instalment £500, per Bank of Bengal...	7,441	13	9
E G Colvin Esq Do ...	250	0	0
G E Coles Esq Do ...	50	0	0
E E Lowis Esq Do ...	100	0	0
A Vintzens Esq Do ...	100	0	0
15th instalment from Mansion House Fund ...	1,80,000	0	0
Total up to date.....	86,80,263	7	2

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning. When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

A STORY FROM THE ANDAMANS.

THE first time that I saw Maung Lu Gale, was among a file of convicts, marching back to barracks after their day's work was done. Something in the old white-haired Burman's appearance struck me at the time, but it was not until some time afterwards that I had an opportunity of making his acquaintance. When I did so, the old convict related the following remarkable story to me, which I send you in as nearly as possible his own words :

"It is 25 years ago, thakin, since I was convicted. I was a young fellow of twenty-five then and wild and foolish. I remember the night quite well. I belonged to a village near Kemmendine, and had been to a pwe with several other young fellows, and we had all been drinking. Yes, of course, drinking is forbidden by our religion, but what do young men of 25 care about that? They only think of amusing themselves, and never listen to the words of old men. And so I returned home very much the worse for drink. Then my mother-in-law, and my wife began to abuse me, and annoyed me, and I was drunk and did not know what I was doing. So I searched about for a stick to beat them with, and I found something, and struck them both, and then thakin, I found it was no stick but a dah, and they were both lying bleeding on the floor of the house. The neighbours ran in, and then the Police, and I was arrested. The two women were sent to hospital, and my mother-in-law died there, my wife recovered and gave evidence against me in Court, and I was convicted and sentenced to transportation for life. I appealed against the sentence, and it was reduced to nine years, and I was sent to the Andamans. No, thakin, I never heard from my wife again or from my parents. I remember so well arriving at Port Blair with a ship full of Burmese convicts. Such a quiet pretty place so unlike a jail. I was shut up in the jail at Viper for two years, and at the end of that time, I was sent to a station at Shore Point. We worked at jungle clearing during the day, and at night we were locked up in barracks. Then one day a lot of the kalas broke loose and ran away, and I went with them. There were about

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POONA SEASON.
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FOR HIRE,
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SCHIEDMAYER and
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FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.

TUNING.—The well-being and durability of a piano depending in a great degree on the regularity of tuning by qualified tuners, MARCKS and Co., Ld., have made special arrangements this season for the continual stay, at Poona, of a thoroughly competent man. Special attention is invited to the fact that MARCKS and Co., Ld., possess special facilities for undertaking large repairs to pianos that have been years in use. They are able to restore them to a condition almost as good as new.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.
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REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

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The above Coin will be made to attach on the Watch, Chain without extra charge.)
Also we undertake to ENGRAVE a MONOGRAM of three letters on the above named Watch FREE of Charge.

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To be had at the "Bombay Gazett.", Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 4.

A close holiday in London and Bombay with all markets closed.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Mexican Prince, 1,952 tons, Captain W Penrice cleared yesterday for Port Said, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Nuddea, 1,944 tons, Captain C Willis, sailed yesterday for Rangoon, in ballast.

THE s s Ville de Tamative, 2227 tons, Captain A Lemonie, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Mauritius 22nd May, in ballast.

THE Wilson Line s s Congo, 1,891 tons, Captain T W Jones sailed yesterday for Antwerp via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE German East Africa Line s s Peters, 402 tons, Captain F Fiedler, cleared yesterday for Zanzibar, Mozambique, &c, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Canara, 1,215 tons, Captain A H Achison, arrived in harbour on Sunday, from Zanzibar, 18th May, with a general cargo and 70 passengers.

THE B and P S N Co's s s Mosht rl, 1110 tons, Captain C H Barron, arrived in harbour on Saturday night from the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and 250 cases opium.

THE s s St Irene, 2,474 tons, Captain W Allen, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Rangoon 22nd May, with a cargo of rice. The vessel is consigned to Messrs M Mackenzie and Co.

THE B and P S N Co's s s King Arthur, 1047 tons, Captain J E Davison, arrived in harbour on Saturday evening from the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo, and 11 cases opium, and 3 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JUNE 4.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Tenasserim		T Y Greet			Receiving Hulk
Abyssinia		do			Turret-ship
Magdala		do			Turret-ship
Plassy		do			Torpedo Catcher
Dalhousie		Hordern	Wet Basin		R I M S
Investigator		Heming	Do.		R I M S
Nancowry		Mills	Do.		R I M S
Marathon		J G Field			Royal Navy
Cossack		Nicholson			Royal Navy
Clive		Elerton			R I Marine
Simla	1039	Bamber			M M & Co
Glennea City	1409	Nielson			A M & Co
Patna	1164	Howlden	Calcutta		M M & Co
Yanariva	2165	Smith			M M & Co
Hermod	830	Olsen			Bombay Co
Sirdhana	2706	Smith			M M & Co
Nawab	2041	Crebbin	Calcutta		T M & Co
Bezwada	3270	Peck	Calcutta		M M & Co
Kaisari	1370	Clarke			B & P S N Co
Purnea		Pearson			M M & Co
Pemba	986	Martyr			M M & Co
Mars	2497	Curtis			W & A G & Co
Venus	2312	Marshall			K N & Co
Chusan	2852	Denny			P & O Co
Orissa	3515	Stebbing			M M & Co
King Arthur	1042	Davison			B & P S N Co
Canara	1215	Achison			M M & Co
St Irene	2174	Allen			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JUNE 4.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
C	Umta	3150	Herrington		7-6	M M & Co
19	Moshtari	1119	Barron	Jeddah		B & P S N Co
F	Naseri	912	Raffin	Bhownagar		B & P S N Co
G	Safari	892	Ahrens	Zanzibar	7-6	F Heyer
M	Zaida	2883	Hugill	Repairing		M M & Co
P B	Androsson	1825	Mitchell	Europe	5-6	W & A G & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Ponani	552	Fukeer			Shprd & Co
Sabermati	524	Fukeera			Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
2	Atbara	1774	Blackburn			F M & Co
5	Tientsin	2535	Fox	London	5-6	P & O Co
6	Pekin	2522	Haywood	China	12-6	P & O Co
7	Oriental	3045	Jephson	London	16-6	P & O Co
8	Shandon	2166	Jones	London	9-6	J M & Co
10	Avalon Hall	2226	McFee	Karachi	8-6	K N & Co
12	Egypt	4178	Preston	Aden	9-6	P & O S N Co
14	Dwarka	759	Livingstone	Karachi	8-6	M M & Co
15	Ville de Tamatave	2000	Lemonie			V Bros

HARBOUR WALL.

Dumra	762	Russell	Karachi	5-6	M M & Co

*Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·8s.
The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m., of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·8s of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
2	St Irene s	Allen	Rangoon, May 22
	King Arthur s	Davison	Busreh, May 15
	Moontari s	Barron	Busreh
3	Ville de Tamative s	Lemonie	Mauritius, May 22
	Canara s	Achison	Zanzibar, May 18
	H I M S Clive	Elderton	Southampton, May 8

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
4	Nuddea s	Willis	Rangoon
	Peters s	Fiedler	Mozambique, &c
	Mexican Prince s	Penrice	Port Said
	Congo s	Jones	Antwerp

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer King Arthur, for Persian Gulf.
" Moshtari, for Jeddah, &c.
" Bezwada, for Calcutta, &c.
" Ville de Tamatave, for Dunkirk and Havre.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 4.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Sinclair s—210 boxes soap S Ebrahimjee; 55 cases window glass P Ebrahimjee.

FROM LONDON.

Sobraon s—20 cases toilet requisites, &c B Spencer and Co; 5 cases gin Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee.
Cartage s—9 cases port Cutler Palmer and Co.
Valetta s—9 cases port Cutler Palmer and Co.

FROM HULL.

Congo s—193 cases matches, Ardoolally Shaik Adum; 100 drums phenyle Phillips and Co; 20 cases soap Tyabjee and Co; 104 crates empty soda water bottles P M Fazul and Sons.

FROM HAMBURG.

Rheinfels s—15 cases rectified spirit and medicine Vulubjee Bhicca and Co; 20 cases eau de cologne Gopalji Meghji.

FROM ANTWERP.

Rheinfels s—250 cases brandy D Cowasjee; 45 bales paper E Mahomedally; 30 cases paper K Abdoolhoosin; 50 cases window glass T Ebrahimjee 4,000 cases window glass Surufally Mamoojee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Aston Hall s—53 bales hides E D Sassoon and Co; 1020 cwt myrabollams Ebjee Oomersey; 8000 cwt bonemeal R Kaderbhoy; 200 cwt coir yarn Mooljee Huridas.

FOR LONDON.

Tientsin s—2000 cwt castorseed E D Sassoon and Co.
Shandon s—9 cwt bees wax and 1 case fishmaws Ebrahim Currim.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Ville de Tamatave s—4000 cwt linseed and 4000 cwt poppyseed Volkart Brothers; 6000 cwt linseed and 6250 cwt poppyseed David Sassoon and Co; 2002 cwt poppyseed Owen and Okell.

FOR HAVRE.

Ville de Tamatave s—2000 cwt linseed Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Pekin s—1000 bales twist C Ebrahim and Co; 3 cwt Indian bird feathers E Noordin and Co.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills of the 2nd June, 1900:—

		£
1	Amount to be remitted during 1900-1901	16,440,000
2	Remitted from 1st April 1900 to 2nd June 1900	1,402,647
3	Balance to be remitted from 3rd June 1900 to 31st March 1901	15,037,353

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia-Neemuch, Rewari-Bhatinda and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate return of traffic for week ended, 21st April 1900, on 1644·39 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic, Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic, Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,06,000	3,75,000	7,000	4,88,000
Or per mile of Railway	65	228	4	297
For previous 15 weeks of half-year	16,66,886	72,14,911	69,113	89,50,910
Total for 16 weeks	17,72,885	75,89,911	76,113	94,38,910
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,31,616	3,01,790	3,811	4,37,217
Per mile of Ry do.	79	1:0	2	261
Total to corresponding date do.	20,65,835	52,79,881	99,036	74,44,862

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 50,783
Do. to date ..... " 19,94,108

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

SUBSCRIBERS to the WAR TELEGRAM EXTRAS, Rs. 2, can have the same delivered as they arrive.

Names Registered at the *Bombay Gazette* Offices, 18, Esplanade Road.

By sending their own peon subscribers can insure instant delivery.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

MATHERAN.

DEATH.

OLIVER—June 2, at Mount Eric, Matheran, James Oliver, Educational Inspector, Northern Division, aged 52 years and 10 months.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BLYTH—May 31, at Bellary, the wife of Major H R Blyth Royal Warwickshire Regiment, of a son.
SMITH—June 1, at Tanjore, the wife of Cubitt John Smith, P W D, of a son.
WOLEDGE—May 28, at Trimulgherry, Deccan, the wife of Sub-Condr H W Woledge, Madras Commissariat Dept, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

FARMER—May 23, at Murree, after a lingering illness, Assistant Surgeon F W Farmer, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, aged 31.
HAY—May 27, at Allahabad, of heart disease, Emily, the wife of David Hay, late Assistant Commissioner H M's Inland Customs Department.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JUNE 5, 1900.

WAR correspondents have from time to time complained of the stringency of the Press Censor; but had that officer been a little more rigorous in the exercise of his duties, it would have saved the papers, those gentlemen represent, from stultifying themselves by publishing what are euphemistically called telegrams in advance of the facts. They wired that Johannesburg was taken more than a day before that feat was accomplished, that President Kruger has escaped to Delagoa Bay; whilst one correspondent, anxious to demonstrate the superiority of his imagination over that of his colleagues, unblushingly wired "Pretoria will be occupied in two hours" from last Wednesday morning. Was the Press Censor sleeping at his post that he allowed unfounded messages to pass? Perhaps he will reply that it is no part of his duty to protect the public from deception so long as the plans of the Generals are not divulged. But the sympathy which the correspondents might have looked for from the public is likely to suffer. Pretoria is not taken; Natal has not been quieted; nor has the newly-annexed colony on the Orange River, nor yet Griqualand West, been reduced to order. To say that the war is over is unfortunately a statement in advance of the fact. Doubtless we are well into the concluding chapter, but there are many more pages yet to read before the volume may be closed. The Orange River colony is in a state of turmoil throughout the length and breadth of it. Generals Rundle and Brabant have hemmed in the enemy in the east, in the neighbourhood of Senekal and Ficksburg which have all along been regarded as troublesome districts. Now we are told that the only hope of escape of the Boers thence is across the Basuto border. If they attempt it the Basutos will shoot, for they do not love their neighbours on the other side of the Caledon river. On the eighty miles march from Ventersburg to Heilbron which the Highland Brigade has just effected there was fighting the whole way. General Warren finds his hands very full in Griqualand. The Yeomanry on their way from Kroonstad to Lindley had to fight. Boer commandos occupy the heights round Pretoria and Bronkhurst spruit. And beyond that Laing's Nek is still closed to General Buller. By the same wire we learn that a People's Congress of eight hundred influential Dutch colonists has been held at Graafreinet, at which violent anti-British speeches were made and resolutions unanimously adopted, asserting that the cause of the war was owing to the intolerable interference of the Imperial Government in African affairs, and that if the Republics were annexed the country would never know peace and harmony again. Resolutions were also passed insisting on the restoration of unqualified independence. Will the activity of these eight hundred gentlemen tend towards the early termination of the war if they are to remain at large! Misled by the correspondents, people at home will expect to welcome back the "gentlemen in khaki" as soon as the ships can carry them. Unfortunately they must wait some very considerable time yet. For the war will not be over until the enemy has been driven out of Natal; until the pacification of Griqualand, of the Drakensburg district as well as of the Transvaal has been effected, and that we fear will take some considerable time yet. Meantime President Kruger is said to remain at Watervalboven, a station at which he will not be disturbed by the sound of fire-arms of no matter however heavy calibre. The place is fifty-five miles away from Middleburg, the new seat of Government, which itself is ninety from Pretoria, bringing the President, who is so soon to retire, already three-fourths of the way to Koomati Poort. It might simplify matters if he would complete the distance and make his way to Amsterdam; but if Lord Roberts could capture both the Presidents, we doubt not Government could find a place where they would enjoy an equal measure of safety, though perchance fewer facilities for making mischief than Amsterdam might afford.

WE did not stand alone in pointing out that Lord Salisbury's suggested multiplication of rifle clubs would not provide an army capable of defending the United Kingdoms against an invader. Lord Wemyss in an incisive communication to the press, is very sarcastic at the suggestion that rifle-clubs could become the main element of national safety:—"In case of invasion the members of these same clubs, unless militarily organised and regimented would like the French Franc-Tireurs be hanged, if taken rifle in hand, on the nearest and most suitable tree." We never supposed that Lord Salisbury's proposal was made seriously, and we observed that no one could demonstrate with more forcible logic than he the folly of relying on rifle-clubs in every village for national defence. It seemed reasonable to assume that the Prime Minister's object in appearing to recommend a wholly inadequate solution of the problem of arming and preparing the country to meet any and all possible contingencies was to direct attention to the only possible alternative—some form of compulsory military service. That interpretation of an otherwise inexplicable utterance seemed to be justified by the pointed reference to the example of Switzerland which has organised the whole male population for the defence of the Republic on the basis of conscription. This latter fact he appeared to ignore while expatiating on the patriotic zeal which led the Swiss population to be prepared to show a united front to an invader. While saying this, Lord Salisbury told the House of Lords that the Militia Ballot, if enforced in England, would lead to emigration; *a fortiori* conscription would be altogether unacceptable and was not to be thought of. Lord Wemyss joins issue with this statement. It appears that a circular has just been issued to Lords, Lieutenant High Sheriffs, Chairmen of the County Councils, Mayors, Presidents of Chambers of Commerce and Agriculture, inviting them to state whether they are in favour of a modified form of compulsory service for home defence only. The answers are two to one in the affirmative. His Lordship adds sarcastically, that when Lord Salisbury spoke he possibly was not aware of this, but charitably suggests that he should have the benefit of the doubt. Lord Salisbury was, of course, aware of this inquiry: but he was also aware that it was addressed exclusively to the representatives of the propertied and well-to-do classes, There was no attempt made to get at the opinion of the working-classes, of those who live by labour. The circular does not appear to have been sent to the Trades Unions or to the Chairmen of District and Parish Councils. He may therefore be excused for regarding the inquiry and the answers elicited as "misleading because they were incomplete," and accordingly ignoring them altogether. Lord Wemyss is not prepared to take a philosophical view of the Prime Minister's attitude in regard to conscription. He dwells on the patent contradiction of holding up Switzerland as an example, and in the same breath denouncing conscription, conveniently giving the go-by to the fact that the whole Swiss people "is compulsorily organised as a great national army, ready at all times to take the field with all necessary war organisation, armament and equipments." While every Swiss is a conscript, forced to serve in the army, the English militia ballot has for its principle the chance selection of a few. It is the law of the land, suspended every year by a special Act. In theory at all events it is the basis of our military system, and, if put in force, would make England secure against the landing of a Continental enemy. Lord Wemyss taunts the Government with shirking their most manifest duty through fear of unpopularity and loss of votes. The question really is whether the country, which has been free from every form of compulsory service for nearly a century, would settle to it unless under the stimulus of some sudden and manifest peril. The French people refused to have any approach to universal compulsory service, until the *debacle* forced them to realise that the Armed Nation, in which every adult is a trained soldier, has those not so armed completely at its mercy. Meanwhile the English people are content to depend upon voluntary enlistment to fill the ranks. This it has failed to do for years past, and now that the strength of the Army has been increased, the deficit in the number of the voluntary recruits will become more pronounced. How is that deficit to be made good? That is a question which will peremptorily demand a categorical reply in the immediate future.

THE Anglo-Indian Association, upon the recommendation of a Committee appointed to consider the question of Anglo-Indian Education, have forwarded to the Viceroy a report in favour of the adoption of Cambridge Local Examinations in India. Boys brought up in India are considered to be at an educational disadvantage compared with those educated in England, and it is desired to remove this inequality and to secure for boys in this country a training similar to that given to English Public School boys. To this end the Anglo-Indian Association recommend the adoption of the Cambridge Preliminary, Junior and Senior Local examinations, the last-named test to be made the final or leave certificate examination for European schools in India. They also suggest that the Cambridge Senior Local should be the general educational test for admission to the Public Service. In regard to the suggested changes it may be observed that many competent authorities consider that the Indian Educational Code is working quite satisfactorily. No doubt there is room for educational advancement, but at least one of the members of the committee of the Association was strongly opposed to the alterations recommended, holding that they would not bring about the wished-for result. The Rev. Fr. Alfred Neut, S. J., an educational expert, formerly Rector of St. Xavier's College, Calcutta, and now at St. Joseph's College, Darjeeling, considers that no change is necessary in the present Code. Comparing the extent of the subjects and the character of the papers set at the respective examinations he indicates that the Indian Code examinations are actually above the Cambridge Locals. What the Anglo-Indian Association have mainly in view, of course, is the Government service, but Fr. Neut contends that influence, social status and physical and moral qualities have more to do with admission to Government Departments than educational qualifications. What he advises is that Government should be urged to give that recognition to the Indian Code examinations which has been already granted to the Indian University tests. Naturally his dissentient views have met with sharp criticism from other members of the Association, but it is safe to say that the Government will give very careful consideration to the whole question before deciding whether any change in the present Indian Educational Code is necessary.

SIR GEORGE BIRDWOOD has thrown an interesting light on the much-debated etymology of Africa and Ophir in a communication to the *Journal of the Society of Arts*. Dr. Karl Peters maintains that Africa is only a Latin form of Ophir, the Semitic name, for the Dark Continent. Sir George challenges the learned German's contention as chronologically and etymologically untenable, and he seems to us to have made good his position. Africa—Afrykab, the Phœnician or Punic name for the colony—came to the Romans through the Carthaginians. That name was originally confined to the Carthaginian territory between Numidia and the Egyptian desert. The Romans extended the name at a later period to the whole of Africa, north of the Sahara, and ultimately to the whole Continent. Sir George Birdwood holds that Ophir was situated in India and not in Africa. The word signified the east and may have denoted south-east Africa as well as southern Arabia. It takes many forms, including Sophir, Soupara and Sapphéir. Soupara is the name given by Ptolemy to a port on the coast of Western India. Solomon's trade with the navy of Hiram and ships of Tarshish—Spain—included products which were undoubtedly Indian; what is more, the teak-wood of India has been found in the ruins of Ur. The port of Soupara in Zanzibar was softened into Sofala by the Arabs. Nevertheless Sophir, otherwise Ophir, is the name by which India is known to this day to the Abyssinians and the Copts of Egypt. Sir George comes to the conclusion that "whatever Eastern lands may be included in the Biblical Ophir, India of the Hindus is the aboriginal, authentic, definite, and inexpungable Ophir," while the word Ophir has nothing to do with the word Africa.

AN excellent addition to the literature of cricket has been made by Mr. Pelham Warner, his book with its capital photographs of many men and grounds, making one of the best cricket books of recent years. Mr. Warner, who is one of the Middlesex batsmen, is an enthusiast for the game, and happy the cricketer, like the bride, whom the sun shines on, and for a long time he has been going up and down the world in such a way as to be always where the sun is. When the last ball has been bowled in England this swallow takes flight for one winter to the West Indies, his birthplace, and another winter finds him playing the English residents in Oporto, aided or impeded by some few poor Portuguese cricketers. In turn he takes his bat to Canada, to America, and, last of all, to South Africa, to towns that have since endured siege and bombardment. This Odyssey of cricket is related in a book "Cricket in many Climes," and is an entertaining volume to all who love sports. In themselves the matches were of no particular importance, and they are recorded in other books, but apart from the scores, the lively description that is given of other lands and other peoples has an attraction. Of the glories of his own West Indian Islands Mr. Warner naturally speaks in radiant words; not even Kingsley in his "At Last: A Christmas in the West Indies" is more enthusiastic. We can learn something of other countries, not excepting South Africa; even being able to form some idea of Mr. Kruger who declined to witness the outlandish game at Pretoria.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Carthage, with the outward mails of the 25th May left Aden at 11 p.m., on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at daylight on Saturday next.

THE total receipts of the North-Western Railway from the 1st April to the 19th May amount to Rs. 41,67,773, a total decrease of Rs. 7,02,036, compared with the corresponding period of last year.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL More-Molyneux, having returned from leave, has resumed command of the Bundelkhand District from Colonel H. Boughey, 2nd York and Lancaster Regiment.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL Couchman, Somersetshire Light Infantry, is appointed to officiate as an Assistant-Adjutant General, Meerut, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Stawell, appointed to officiate as Director of Military Education.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL Plowden is granted an extension of his command of the 2nd Oxford Light Infantry till the 30th September.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL Russell, Professor of Materia Medica in the Calcutta Medical College, proceeds on furlough for 12 months, and Lieutenant-Colonel Harris acts.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 12th May 1900 shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1899 of 7,88,436 maunds and Rs. 53,163 in the earnings.

A MEETING of the Central Committee of the Pasteur Institute has been held at Simla, at which Surgeon-General Harvey, Colonels Bamber, Franklin and Fenn, Messrs. Holderness and Masson were present. The action taken to establish the Institute at Kasauli was approved, and the question of registering the Association under Act 21 of 1881 was referred to a sub-committee.

ON Saturday morning Lieutenant and Quarter-Master H. Bell, 1st Battalion, Royal Fusiliers, died from heat appoplexy at station hospital, Colaba. The funeral took place on Sunday morning at Sewree Cemetery, when many officers of the garrison were present. The Norfolk Regiment furnished the firing party, which was under the command of Lieutenant Burton.

THE season report for the past week shows no improvement in the prospects. As regards Bombay prices of food grains are double the normal, and about the same as in 1897. In the Central Provinces fodder and water are reported generally insufficient; in the Punjab takavi advances are being made to cultivators for the purchase of cattle in Bannu. Reports from Rajputana state that fodder is almost unobtainable, There is in fact no change for the better anywhere.

THE following native regiments have now received the new rifle: the 2nd, 14th, 23rd, 24th, 31st, 34th, 35th, 37th and 38th Bengal Infantry, the 2-1st 2-4th Gurkhas, and the 1st and 3rd companies Bombay Sappers and Miners. The rifle is now issuing to the following: the Bengal Sappers and Miners, the Corps of Guides, the 1st Sikhs, 1-5th Gurkhas, Madras Sappers and Miners, 3rd Madras Infantry, Bombay Sappers and Miners (balance), the 19th, 26th, 28th and 30th Bombay Infantry.

HIS numerous friends in India will be interested to hear that Mons. Druet, who has now returned to France, has a large picture this year in the Paris Salon. It is of the Taj by moonlight, and has attracted a good deal of notice. The "Figaro," says of it:—"Il serait difficile de mieux rendre le silence poetique du celebre tombeau de l'Imperatrice Mountaz Mahal"—a sentiment which Anglo-Indians who had the privilege of seeing the canvas last year at Simla will cordially endorse. Mons. Druet intends to spend some little time in Paris at work on his Indian pictures, after which he proceeds to Persia on a mission analagous to the one he has just completed in India.

MAJOR PEAKE telegraphs from the White Nile that he has visited Kiro (? Kiri), in the Lado region, and met Commandant Chaltin, of the Congo Free State Military Service. He has also visited Fort Berkeley, one of the northern posts of the Uganda Protectorate Major Peak took a gunboat as far as Lado and thence proceeded to Gondokoro, Rejaf, and Fort Berkeley, in the Uganda launch, which came down some time ago. In Major Peake's opinion the Nile is navigable for gunboats up to Bedden. The clearing of the sudd has now been finished in accordance with Sir William Garstin's wishes.

A MEMBER of the Johannesburg commando in laager at Newcastle was discovered a few days ago to be a young woman, and inquiries elicited the following romantic story. When the husband of this plucky young vrouw was commandeered for service at the front, she attired herself in male clothes, went to the Field Cornet and, requested him to commandeer her. This was done, and she proceeded to the front as a prosperly equipped burgher. She fought bravely in the trenches at Spion Kop. It was not until a few days ago that her sex was discovered, and she was then at once sent to her home. On her way thither she made a speech to the people assembled on the station platform, exhorting the burghers to persevere in the struggle, and explaining that she preferred fighting for her country to lying ill at home.

A SERIOUS railway accident occurred on May 17th evening. As the Great Northern train from Wakefield, due at Bradford a few minutes after six o'clock, was about to enter Bowling Back Lane Tunnel, it collided with a stationary engine which at the moment was foul of the line. The two leading carriages were badly smashed, the front one being overturned, and the roof of the second being torn off. Three others were more or less damaged. About six persons were injured, one of them seriously.

ONE of the Queen's soldiers' chocolate boxes and a Boer's pipe from Colenso were put up at auction in the Conduit-street Gallery on May 17th. The auctioneer stated that the articles were undoubtedly genuine, and were accompanied by letters, which he read, from the owner, in the Irish Rifles, who was wounded at Colenso, and whose wife and child are lying sick at home and in need of help. A reserve price of £5 was put on the articles; but the bidding did not go beyond three guineas, and the lot was not sold. A collection, started by the auctioneer himself, was made for the poor soldier's wife and child. It was stated that one of these chocolate tins has been sold by auction under similar circumstances for £5, and another for £27.

FROM Belgrade particulars come of a highly amusing case. M. Janko Wesselinowitch, editor of the "Star" newspaper, on the 10th of April published a humorous poem illustrating the loves of the ancient Greek gods. The police confiscated the paper, and accused him of "disloyalty to religion." In court the poem was read aloud, and, though none could deny the satire applied to Jove, Venus, and Mercury, the Public Prosecutor insisted upon the condemnation and punishment of the journalist. M. Wesselinowitch was therefore found guilty, but extenuating circumstances were admitted, the offended gods being only Greek deities, and he got off with five days' imprisonment. M. Wesselinowitch immediately appealed.

AT the Russian manœuvers this year the Czar will be present. The Grand Duke Michael Nicolaievitch will be chief umpire. The troops will be divided into armies, the one consisting of seventy-five battalions, thirty-seven squadrons, and 168 guns, called the Moscow Army, and commanded by the Grand Duks Serge Alexandrovitch, Commander of the Moscow military district; the other consisting of seventy-nine battalions, forty-one squadrons, and 180 guns, called the South Army, and under the command of General Kuropatkin, the Minister of War. Special attention will be given to ascertaining the best means of using the cavalry. The South Army will take the offensive and will cross the Dnieper in its march on Moscow.

MR. J. E. S. MOORE has arrived at Mombassa with the Tanganyika expedition which has been entirely successful in carrying out the scientific investigations with which it was entrusted, throughout the entire length of the great Rift Valley, from the south of Lake Nyassa to the Albert Nyanza. It was found that the old marine fauna of Tanganyika times did not extend to any of the lakes northward, though there was geological evidence pointing to some former extension of Lake Tanganyika westward along the Congo Valley. The same evidence also confirms the view that Tanganyika is a mere shadow of its former self, since its peculiar fauna were found at considerable heights north and south of the lake. Geographical observations of much interest were made, differing widely even in the Tanganyika districts from previous reports. The most generally interesting piece of geographical exploration accomplished, however, was the successful ascent of one of the highest snow peaks of Ruwenzori, where observations and photographs were obtained together with a supply of material affording valuable subjects for comparison with the results attained by Mr. Mackinder's recent expedition to Mount Kenia.

THE latest victim of spy mania is Colonel Gordon, an Englishman, said by the "Patrie" to be a half-pay British officer. Colonel Gordon was making a tour on foot around Brittany, arriving on May 3rd at Morlaix, a seaport of northern Brittany, in order to make a lengthened stay there. Morlaix is a place whence a number of young Britons leave for England where they earn a living by selling onions from house to house. On Monday the Colonel was taking a trip in a fishing boat, when, on passing the Chateau du Taureau, he took out his sketchbook and commenced making a sketch. This old castle, says the "Patrie," has recently been armed with new guns. Three coast-guards, who were watching him, immediately arrested him, charging him with being a spy. The prisoner protested energetically. He was nevertheless taken before an inspector of coastguards, who after examining him, telegraphed for a police official. The unfortunate colonel's luggage at the Hotel de Provence was searched, but, says the correspondent, nothing was found. It may be remembered that in 1894 Major Besson d'Ormescheville, in his speech for the prosecution against the most famous victim of the century, urged that an additional proof of that officer's guilt was the fact "that no compromising papers were found at his house, a sign that he must be a practised spy."

ISABELLE, the famous beauty who was so long the bouquesiere of the Jockey Club in Paris, has died—died in the workhouse, or rather the French equivalent for that institution. In the closing years of the Second Empire not to know Isabelle and how to her as she rolled along the Champs Elysees or the Bois de Boulogne in her carriage was to be oneself unknown. In the Jockey Club enclosure at race meetings, where she had the exclusive privilege of selling flowers, it was the correct thing to get her to fasten one to one's buttonhole, and some of the "smartest" men in society were proud to bask in the sunshine of her smiles. Isabelle's name was Isabelle Briant, and she was originally a poor flower girl who took up her position on the Boulevards outside the Cafe Anglais, then in the height of its renown. Some of the fashionables who dined there took notice of her, and one of them managed to get her the appointment that secured her fame and fortune. Unfortunately, Isabelle spent her money as lightly as she earned it. She went in for magnificent dresses and extravagances of all sorts, under the impression, apparently, that her good fortune would last for ever. But times changed. A new generation of wealthy idlers arose, and Isabelle's looks did not improve with years. She found herself quite forgotten, and being at an end of her resources she had to depend upon a public charity for food and shelter. It is the old story with the old, old moral.

A NAPLE'S correspondent, writing enthusiaically of Vesuvius, says: The beautiful little eruption is at an end. At 3 p.m. on the 9th inst., after some very loud explosions, the igneous matter in the crater suddenly disappeared. It had risen and risen during the few previous days, filling the crater nearly to the rim with lava, ready to overflow like a too full cup. Then it sank suddenly. The mountain now smokes gently, and without noise or fire. Where has the mass of lava gone to? During the last three centuries, with rare exceptions, the lava of Vesuvius has flowed out of the north-western edge of the crater till now its weakest point along the fissure opening into the famous Alrii, and during the eruptive phases from 1891 to 1893, and from 1895 to 1899, this lava built up the hill I have often described in your pages, now called the cupolavica. The weak point of the mountain seems now to have been so strengthened by that mass of cooled lava that even the violent little eruption of the other day failed to creat and outlst for the new lava by the old tracks; and no other fissure has taken place on the other sides of the mountain. Where, then, has the vanished lava g

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

OUR CASUALTIES ON THE 29TH ULTIMO.

LONDON, JUNE 3.

The casualties in General Hamilton's force on the 29th ultimo included Colonel Burney of the Gordons and eight officers wounded.

LAING'S NEK.

Reuter, wiring from Newcastle on Friday, says that the enemy are still at Laing's Nek and a few Free Staters guard the passes of the Drakensburg.

MOVEMENT FROM MAFEKING.

LONDON, JUNE 4.

Colonel Mahon's column from Mafeking is advancing to join General Hunter whose exact whereabouts are uncertain.

A TURNING MOVEMENT ON LAING'S NEK.

General Hildyard, who recently occupied Utrecht, is advancing through difficult country with a view to turning the Boer position at Laing's Nek.

TROOPS TO GUARD BOER PRISONERS AT CEYLON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 4.

Instructions have been issued to-day to the East Yorkshire Regiment to proceed at short notice to Ceylon to guard the Boer prisoners there. The regiment will probably start when the Boer prisoners leave Cape Town. Meanwhile arrangements are being made for transport and also for despatch from India of tents and other necessaries both for the East Yorkshires and two thousand prisoners.

CASUALTIES IN LUMSDEN'S HORSE.

The following casualties in Lumsden's Horse have been cabled from South Africa to-day :—Private W. B. Elwes, slightly wounded at Drifottein on 30th May ; and Private James Bewitcher, slightly wounded at Elandsfontein, on 29th May.

MAHI KANTHA AND MAFEKING.

The following is the copy of a telegram from H. E. the Governor-in-Council, which was communicated to Mr. Rastamji Hormasji Mowji by Colonel W. B. Ferris, Political Agent, Mahi Kantha.

Mahi Kantha, Political Agency.
Sadra, June 1.

To Rastamji Hormusji Mowji, President of the public meeting held at Sadra.

Dear Sir,—I have much pleasure in enclosing copy of a telegram received by me, to-day, from the Secretary to Government in the Political Department' acknowledging the loyal telegram of congratulation on the relief of Mafeking, which the meeting convened by you were good enough to hand to me to be forwarded to his Excellency the Governor-in-Council.—I am, &c.,

(Sd.) W. B. FERRIS, Lieut.-Col.
Political Agent, Mahi Kantha.

The Political Agent, Mahi Kantha.

From Bombay Political, 131, M.

Your telegram of 25th ultimo, please convey to the president of the public meeting convened at Sadra on 24th inst. appreciation of their loyal congratulations on her Majesty's birthday and the relief of Mafeking.

(True copy)
(Sd.) W. B. FERRIS, Lieut.-Col.,
Political Agent, Mahi Kantha.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE RISING IN NORTH CHINA.

LONDON, JUNE 4.

A despatch from Reuter, dated Tientsin, 4th, says thirty Cossacks who left Peking in search of missing refugees returned last evening, and report having fought with the Boxers and killed sixteen of them and wounded many.

The Cossacks lost a Lieutenant and three others wounded.

Latest news from Paotingfu states that eight American and three China inland missionaries are missing.

ENTERTAINMENT TO THE KHEDIVE.

The Lord Mayor will receive the Khedive at the Guildhall on the 26th June, when an address of welcome will be presented in a magnificent casket of Egyptian design.

THE FAMINE FUND.

The Indian Famine Fund amounts to £268,200.

Earl Fitzwilliam has given one thousand pounds.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JUNE 4.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Carthage, with the English mails of the 25th ultimo, left here for Bombay at 11 p. m., yesterday; and the s. s. Britannia for Colombo and Australia, at 10 p.m., yesterday.

MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 4.

Lieutenant-Colonel Houghton, Commandant, 20th Madras Infantry, is granted one year's leave home.

Captain St. A. Wake from leave officiates as Cantonment Magistrate at Nusseerabad.

Captain Drake Brockman acts as garrison quartermaster at Fort William.

JUDICIAL APPOINTMENT.

Her Majesty the Queen has approved of the appointment of Mr. Brett as Judge, Calcutta High Court, in succession to the Hon'ble Mr. Wilkins.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, June 2.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora left here this morning.

The same Company's steamer Goorkha left herethis morning.

MARSEILLES, JUNE 2.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Caledonia, which left Bombay on the 19th ultimo, arrived here to-day.

COLOMBO, JUNE 4.

The mail steamer Oruba, from Susz, yrrived.

The French main steamer Armand Behic, from Marseilles, arrived.

The Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer Oceania left Colombo for Bombay on Sunday, the 3rd instant, at 5 a.m., and is expected here on Wednesday, the 6th instant, at 4 a.m.

THE largest number of immigrants ever landed at New York in a single day arrived by five steam ships on May 16, numbering 5,683. This exceeded the record by almost a thousand. There were 3,500 Italians and 1,000 Irish, the rest being Germans, Austrians, and Hungarians. It is thought that the total for May will exceed all records, the number to date being nearly 27,000. The year is, indeed, likely to be a memorable one in immigration annals, for the total since January, compared with the same period last year, is nearly 40,000 greater.

THE SIMLA SEASON.

BIRTHDAY WEEK FESTIVITIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 31.

THE Birthday week is always a gay one in Simla, and this year has been no exception to the rule. On 24th the Viceroy held the usual State dinner and afterwards levee which was well attended, though the war and the famine have between them appreciably reduced the number of military officers here on leave, who usually form the largest and most gorgeous contingent on this annual occasion. On the 25th the feminine portion of Simla flocked, along with their lords, to Snowdon, where Lady Palmer and the Commander-in-Chief were at home in the afternoon. One of the numerous thunderstorms we have been having of late came up and darkened, though it did not damp the reception, for Lady Palmer transferred her visitors from the garden to the ball-room where a very cheerful impromptu dance was got up. On the 28th the Simla vs. Patiala cricket match commenced on a wet wicket, the initial innings on either side, thanks to the stand for the visitors by that reliable player Bilimoria leaving the contest an even one. Its continuation has since had to be abandoned owing to the death of the Maharani of Dholepore, who has long been ailing, and whose family is connected with that of the Patiala house. The evening of the 28th was the State Dance which was a picturesque and well-arranged function, the new electric lighting at Viceregal Lodge making the scene in the ball-room prettier even than usual. The Viceroy and Lady Curzon, the Lieutenant-Governor and Lady Macworth Young, the Commander-in-Chief and Lady Palmer, Sir Edwin and Lady Collen, Sir Edward and Lady Law and the Home Member and Mrs. Rivaz all took part in the State lancers. Last Tuesday was the annual cavalry dinner at the United Service Club at which the Commander-in-Chief was present. The gathering included Major-General Maitland, Major Wright, Colonel Mackenzie, Surgeon-General Harvey, Lieutenant-Colonel Wilson, Lieutenant-Colonel Stuart-Beatson, Lieutenant-Colonel Wheeler Major Colin Campbell, Major Broome, Major Angelo Major Thomson, Major Turner, Major Dowison. Captain Cotgrave, Captain Stotherd, Captain Holloway, Captain Keuny, Captain Willoughby, Captain Turner, Captain Hudson, Captain Hanmer, Captain Rawlins, Captain Grimston, Captain Douglas, Captain Barrow, Captain Griffiths, Captain Steel, Captain Beatty, Captain Watson, Lieutenant Stewart, Lieutenant Alexander, Lieutenant Lang and Lieutenant Harbottle, Lieutenant-Colonel Muir, the popular commandant of the 17th Bengal Lancers, was also to have been there, and everyone was sorry to learn that the reason of his absence was an outbreak of cholera which had made it necessary for him to leave Simla suddenly to return to his regiment. The same afternoon took place the first of the races, which drew a large gathering, the weather, for the first time for some weeks past, having turned out fine. In the evening was a concert given by the Philharmonic Society.

Cricket is not the only pastime which has suffered through the temporary withdrawal of the Maharajah of Patiala from the world of sport. The races also will feel his absence not a little, and, in the event of his Highness scratching his team, the polo tournament will be considerably affected. Last year the finals in the last-mentioned contest were played out between the two Patiala combinations, which beat all the regiments that entered, and this year again they were warm favorites for the cup, though with such players as Colonel Beatson and Major Turner in Simla it is possible to get together a very much stronger side than last year to contest the possession of the trophy.

Amongst minor engagements of the week, tennis has been well to the front, the evenings of the long days before the rains set in being admirably adopted for this form of amusement, which however, curiously enough, seems never to have been made the subject of anything like a tournament in Simla. Played even as it is, it is not always devoid of danger. Witness the case of our present Census Commissioner, Mr. Risley who, I am sorry to hear, is laid up with a tendon broken in a game in the covered court.

The Commander-in-Chief and Lady Palmer give the first of their evening dances on the 1st of June. On the 2nd is the concluding day of the races, while the Simla Amateur Dramatic Club put on that amusing comedy "The Manœuvres of Jane" for the first time last night to run into next week. On Monday, the 4th of June, takes place the annual Eton Dinner at Viceregal Lodge, the Polo Tournament commencing the same afternoon. On Tuesday, the 5th, Herr von Waldthausen gives one of his much-sought-after dances, and on Saturday, the 9th, is the annual Horse and Dog Show, after which the social rush will to some extent subside,

The Legislative session is likely to commence next month, and in the event of its being decided, as now seems probable, to push on with the Punjab Land Alienation Bill this season, it will be a memorable one. The Bill, as your readers are aware, is one of the most important which has been brought forward since the Mutiny. It aims at nothing less than securing the cultivator of Northern India in his ancestral holding and stopping further development of the process, hitherto in operation, whereby the land has been gradually passing into the hands of non-cultivating usurers. It is not surprising that it is being fiercely assailed, for however cautious its form and carefully safeguarded its provisions, it must necessarily deprive the Punjab landowner of a definite privilege he now possesses, namely, that of selling his land without restriction to the highest bidder. It must be remembered, however, that before the British appeared upon the scene there was no such thing as private property in land in this part of India at all. It must also be admitted that the frequent selling up of the peasant proprietor for debt and the turning him out of his holding, are evils of such political as well as social magnitude as to be amongst the very most important with which a Government can concern itself. By recent amendment of the law, the Indian courts have become empowered to review "unconscionable contracts." By the Central Provinces Tenancy Bill the cultivating proprietor has been placed in a more favorable position in respect of his land than the money-lender who supplants him in its possession, and now, by the Punjab Land Alienation Bill, it is proposed, in another province, to make an even more direct move towards extracting the agricultural classes from the clutches of the Bunnia. Tentative it all is, but the trend is plain, and the evil, it is hoped, to combat a terribly real one. All the other measures that are likely to come up this season in the Legislative Council sink into insignificance when compared with the Punjab Land Alienation Bill. They are also overshadowed by those larger executive measures which are under consideration, and which include the revision of the leave rules to reduce unnecessary transfers, the reform of the police, the organisation of the levies which are to replace regular troops beyond the frontier, to say nothing of concessions to the Uncovenanted Service, the evolution of a plague policy, the re-armament of the native army, and the thousand and one military changes which the war in South Africa has shown to be necessary. The great government machine creak on its way and one cannot live at headquarters without hearing the hum of its wheels and comprehending something of the nature of its movements, but it is only the finished product it turns out that is public. All the rest is the subject of but more or less well informed surmise.

IMITATION COINS.

CUSTOMS CIRCULAR NO. X OF 1900.

THE following notification by the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, dated the 16th May is published :—

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing into British India by sea or by land of pieces of metal resembling in shape and in size, and stamped either on the obverse or on the reverse in imitation of sovereigns and half sovereigns.

INTRODUCTION OF THE AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH BILL.

THE IMPERIAL COURT OF APPEAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 18.

IF the benches of the House of Commons were not packed as uncomfortably as they have often been on great occasions, Mr. Chamberlain had at least a crowded audience of strangers in the galleries to listen to the speech in which he introduced the Australian Commonwealth Bill. Public interest had undoubtedly been withheld by the controversy which had been raging for many days round the much-disputed question of judicial appeal as dealt with in Clause 74. The Colonial Secretary declared, at the outset of his speech, that he had no doubt there would be many members of the House, who would be inclined to envy him the privilege which had fallen to his lot in introducing this Bill for the federation of some of our greatest colonies, a Bill which marked an era in the history of Australia, and which was a great and important step towards the organisation of the British Empire. He had much to say in praise of the colonies, of their delegates, and of the Bill, but he made it clear when he came to deal with the question of paramountcy and appeal that the Home Government was resolved not to accept Clause 74 as it stood, in spite of the repeated declarations of the delegates that they had powers to accept any amendments. "The fact," said Mr. Chamberlain, "that Imperial legislation is paramount has always been admitted by the Colonies, although the use of the Imperial power has been extremely rare. The cases in which action has been taken concern such matters as the Foreign Enlistment Act and the Merchant Shipping Act. In both cases I think it will be admitted that conflicting legislation is undesirable. In a memorandum presented by the delegates on March 3, they argue that this amendment is unnecessary. They say that the Commonwealth appears to the delegates to be clearly a Colony and that it is impossible that this Bill should take away the protection of the Act of 1865 from any law passed by the Imperial Parliament. I think the House will see that there is no difference of opinion between us and the delegates as to the merits of the case. The only point is that, while they think that the amendment is a work of supererogation, we think that, involving as it does our foreign relations, the matter is

OF SUCH VAST IMPORTANCE

that we ought not to allow any doubt to exist on the question. It is only fair to say that in the last memorandum which was presented by the delegates, only a day or two ago, they raise for the first time a very important question, namely, whether the Colonial Laws Validity Act, as it stands, is a law properly applicable to great commonwealths like the Dominion of Canada and the new Commonwealth of Australia. Her Majesty's Government admit the importance of that question, and admit that it is a fair point to raise. But if there is to be any change in regard to a matter which is, as I have said, of infinite importance, very considerable delay must occur. We should have to consult Canada. We should have to consult the other Colonies before any amendment of this Act could be adopted. I do not object to that on behalf of her Majesty's Government, as a question worthy of consideration, but we cannot delay the constitution of the Australian Commonwealth in order to discuss this matter. We must have a proper understanding before such a change is made. It will be for the Australian Commonwealth, and the Dominion of Canada, if they see fit, to raise the matter at a subsequent period, and no doubt any views that they may express will receive the most careful consideration from her Majesty's Government. Now I come to what I have described as the substantial point of alteration, which, of course, is the point affecting

THE QUESTION OF APPEAL.

This is the only point, I believe, upon which there can possibly be any important controversy or difference of opinion between ourselves and the Australian representatives. I wish at the outset to repudiate, in the strongest and clearest terms, the possibility that any difference of opinion on what is a great constitutional point, which has hitherto been discussed by the delegates with ourselves in the most friendly and cordial spirit, can be a matter of serious conflict between ourselves and our Colonial fellow-subjects. We have got to a point in our relations with our self-governing Colonies, in which I think we recognise once for all that our relations with them depend entirely on their free-will and absolute consent. The links between us at the present time are very slender, almost a touch might snap them ; but slender and slight as they are, although I hope they may become stronger, still if they are felt irksome by any one of our great Colonies, we shall not attempt to force them to wear them. One of these ancient links is precisely this right of appeal of every subject of her Majesty to the Queen in Council. The Bill weakens it—no doubt about that—and it thereby opens up, as I shall show, the prospect of causes of friction and irritation between the Colonies and ourselves which, in my opinion, would be more numerous and more serious than anything likely to result if the right of appeal is retained. How can we deal with this Question ? I am sure the House will feel that there is no man in the House, who is more anxious to maintain the good feeling between ourselves and the Colonies than I am. Ever since I have been in office that has been my chief desire. (Hear, hear.) In a case of this kind nothing is more easy than to concede, nothing is more difficult than to refuse. At the same time, believing firmly, as the Government do, that what is asked for in this Bill, as it originally came to us, is not only injurious to the best interests of Australia, but that it would lead to complications that might be destructive of good relations, and prejudicial to the unity of the Empire. We feel that we are bound to ask the House to reconsider it. (Hear, hear.) We believe further, and this is an important point, that opinion has not yet been definitely formed on the subject in Australia—(hear, hear)—and therefore, before assenting to a change which may have such serious results, it will be our duty to be quite certain that the demand has behind it the whole force of Australian opinion. The new clause,

CLAUSE 74

as submitted, would allow no appeal in any matter involving the Federal Constitution or the constitution of a State unless the public interests in some part of her Majesty's dominions other than Australia are involved ; and it further provides—a provision to which sufficient attention has not been directed—that the Federal Parliament may, in the future, make laws limiting further the matters on which appeals may lie. The right hon. gentleman, the member for Fife, unless again misrepresented, said that the Bill did not take away any right already existing. He will find that that is a mistake—it does take away the right of appeal from a State where the State Constitution is in question, and that right exists at the present time. Further, as I have pointed out, by a proposal in this solemn instrument expressly authorising the newly-created Parliament to further limit the right of appeal, it almost makes it impossible for her Majesty in future in reference to this subject, to exercise the right of veto which, of course, is inherent in the prerogative. Although this Bill does not, in direct terms, limit the right of veto—which although a right undoubtedly reserved to the Crown, must nevertheless be always exercised with scrupulous care and consideration—it would make almost a stultification of this country if the Crown were advised to exercise that right in regard to a matter which we had expressly referred and delegated to the new Parliament. These are the proposals. What are the main objections to them ? The matter, of course, was under discussion in the Convention at Adelaide. In 1897 when the Premiers came here, I had the honour of discussing it with them. Some public reference was made to it in the papers laid before this House, but the conversations on the subject were, as a rule, of the nature of private communications. At the request of Mr. Reid, who was, as it were, the dean of the representatives from Australia, being Prime Minister of the Mother Colony of New South Wales, I handed to him a memorandum, on the part of her Majesty's Government, of the amendments to the draft proposal we had seen, which we thought were desirable, and I especially called his attention to the probability that the Imperial Parliament would think it its duty to interfere if there were any limitation of the right of appeal. (Hear, hear.) In this memorandum I quoted a passage from memoranda of the Privy Council, which gave in succinct terms the main objection to any proposal of the kind. In 1871 the question was raised at the instigation of some of the Australian Colonies, and then the Privy Council, in a memorandum, said the appellate jurisdiction of her Majesty in Council existed

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE COLONIES

and not for that of the Mother Country, and it was impossible to overlook the fact that it was a part of her Majesty's prerogative, that it was a powerful link between the Crown and the Colonies, that it was the sacred right of every subject throughout the Empire to claim redress, that it provided a remedy in certain cases not falling within the jurisdiction of ordinary courts of justice, and that it removed causes from the influence of local prepossession. The Australian Colonies in 1871 recognised the validity of these reasons and the matter was allowed to drop. It was raised in 1875 by the passing of the Act creating the Dominion of Canada, and again the Privy Council pointed out that the power had been exercised for centuries in regard to all the dependencies of the Empire, and that to remove it would destroy one of the most important ties connecting all parts of the Empire, and would renounce the last and most essential mode of exercising the authority of the Crown over its possessions abroad." Having argued that the retention of the clause, as it stood, might lead to endless litigation, and having quoted a large number of opinions which he had collected against it from Australia, Mr. Chamberlain proceeded, in conclusion, to state the proposals of the Government. "Allusion," he said, "has been made to a desire which has been long entertained for her Majesty's Government to reconsider the constitution of

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE EMPIRE.

What the Lord Chancellor, as representing the Government in this matter, has had in view has been the amalgamation of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council with the Appeal jurisdiction of the House of Lords. But the House will readily see that this would be a very great change, involving very difficult and important constitutional questions, about which it would be of the highest importance to consult Canada and the other Colonies and dependencies interested. Therefore in this matter we have to provide for the immediate future without prejudice to what may be done hereafter. The present position is not satisfactory. When the present Government came into office we found a Bill proposed by my predecessor at the Colonial Office, which proposed that one representative from Canada, South Africa, and Australia should be made a Privy Councillor and called to assist in the deliberations of the Privy Council. The Government adopted the Bill, and it was passed in the first Session of the present Parliament. But the Bill made no proposal for paying these gentlemen. (A laugh.) The Colonies did not propose to pay them themselves and that confined the selection. The gentlemen who were selected were judges of high distinction, but who were still engaged in judicial business in the several Colonies. The result of that was that they could not be here permanently to deal with Colonial cases in which they were interested, and when a Colonial case came up it might be one with which they had already dealt in a judicial capacity. Therefore, although these judges had taken their seats, it was not certain that they could be always present. What we propose now—pending further consideration which may be given to any greater scheme—is to appoint for seven years a representative from each of these Colonies and from India to be members of the Privy Council who shall always act as Lords of Appeal and upon whom will be conferred life peerages so that they may continue to sit in the House of Lords—although not acting as Judges—after their term of service has expired. The judges so appointed will be paid the same salaries as the Lords of Appeal will be paid, and payment will be made at the cost of the Imperial Parliament. That is the proposal which I hope will be submitted in a few days in the other House of Parliament, and which I hope may be approved by Parliament as a whole. I have only now to ask the leave of the House to consent to the introduction of this Bill. I hope they will consent to pass it as actually introduced, and I am quite certain no more important measure of legislation has ever been presented to Parliament, and nothing throughout the whole course of the Queen's reign will be a more beneficent feature in that long and glorious history."

THE LIBERAL LEADER'S VIEWS.

When Mr. Chamberlain sat down at the close of his long and able effort, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman rose, and after complimenting the Colonial Secretary on the opportunity he had had of introducing this measure suggested that the speeches in reply should for the present be brief. The people of this country had taken deep and almost affectionate interest in the efforts made by the Australians to give themselves the form and status of a nation. In the course of this great constitutional movement there had been no trace of impatience or irritancy with regard to the relations of this country with the Colonies. The Colonies had again and again offered to the Mother Country their most precious possessions, namely, the lives of their sons. It need not be surprising, therefore, that among all parties there was but one desire, that this great constitutional scheme to give strength and prosperity not only to Australia, but to the British Empire, should take effect with as little delay as possible. The action of the Government now, in effect, seemed to be

AN OPEN REBUFF TO THE AUSTRALIAN PEOPLE.

Not in intention, but in effect the action of the Government was an open rebuff and a flouting of the people and delegates of Australia. The Colonial Secretary had tried to dispose of the genuineness and authority of the opinion expressed by the delegates. He went behind their representations. He invited his Governors to pick up gossip. He extorted opinions even, in some cases, from unwilling witnesses. He quoted messages from chambers of commerce, banks, and other institutions. But what was the value of these opinions to us unless we knew whether the persons who held them were or were not opposed to Federation altogether. Even apart from that consideration, they were vitiated because they were those of people who missed the point at issue. These persons were in favour of retaining the Australian right of appeal to the Privy Council. That was not the question. The question was whether there should be some power to limit appeals. The Colonial Secretary had spoken of newspapers in favour of his view. Newspapers ! Everybody knew how they worked. In one Colony he was opposed by the Conservative Free Trade journal, and supported by the Liberal Protectionist organ. We should be a little better informed before we plunged into the bog of newspaper criticism. The proceedings of the Colonial Secretary and his colleagues were those of partisans rather than of British Ministers dealing with a great constitutional development on the part of loyal and intelligent Colonists. Surely those who had framed the Bill and had seen the growth of the whole subject were better able to judge its spirit and intention than men who had no such advantages. Even if all that legal ingenuity could urge in favour of the step proposed by the Government were true, there would still remain the objection that it was

NOT WORTH THE CONSEQUENCES

that might grow out of it. For the sake of a simple technical point, and in order to overcome a difficulty which might be otherwise met, Parliament was asked to break a solemn instrument which represented not only the will of the Australian people, but was a convention entered into between the different Colonies of Australia. Parliament was asked to throw the whole question of Federation back into the field of political agitation. Yes ; the alteration proposed by the Government would involve a further plebiscite in Australia. The Government proposal meant, moreover, that the action of Parliament should be deprived of the grace which attached to hearty assent. They might sow the seeds of dissatisfaction little favourable to lasting union. The opposition would be no parties to such a proceeding. At the proper time they would support amendments to modify the great mistake in Imperial policy disclosed by the Colonial Secretary.

THE Right Hon. W. H. Long, M. P., President of the Board of Agriculture, has appointed a Departmental Committee to inquire into the conditions under which agricultural seeds are at present sold, and to report whether any further measures can with advantage be taken to secure the maintenance of adequate standards of purity and germinating power.

THE MEMBER FOR NORTH-EAST BETHNAL GREEN.

OUR London correspondent, writing on May 18, says :—I observe that the members of the recently-formed Conservative and Unionist Club of North-East Bethnal Green have just presented their president, Sir M. M. Bhownuggree, with a handsomely framed illuminated address ; the presentation being made on their behalf by the Parliamentary representative of a neighbouring constituency, Mr. Spencer Charrington. Sir Muncherjee is not only an indefatigable member of the House of Commons, but he somehow manages to find time to assist in many useful movements outside the limits of his arduous duties as the representative of one of those most exacting of constituencies, a metropolitan district. A few days ago, he headed an influential deputation including M.P.s, County Councillors and clerical gentlemen connected with the East End, who waited upon the First Commissioner of Works, Mr. Akers Douglas, to urge him to recommend that a portion of the vacant land adjoining the well-known Bethnal Green Museum should be granted to the authorities of the free library for the erection of a new building. It appears from Sir Muncherjee's speech, in introducing the deputation, that the free library is at present situated in one of those mean streets that abound in this dismal neighbourhood and is close to a railway, the incessant noise of which must be disturbing to serious students, and there are, I am glad to say, serious students even at the East End. Mr. Akers Douglas's reply though sympathetic did not hold out much hope that the Treasury—the universal stumbling block—would view with satisfaction the virtual provision out of national funds of a site for a local purpose. Sir Muncherjee however has, it seems, information showing that the original design of the Bethnal Green Museum embraced a public library ; and if he can prove this he may be able to secure for his humble friends a much-desired boon. On Saturday afternoon he took the principal part in an interesting ceremony at the Mansion House. The City of London is fortunate in having as its sheriffs for the current year two gentlemen who are widely known for their philanthropy—Sir A. H. Bevan and Sir. W. Treloar. When Sir. A. H. Bevan was elected Grand Treasurer of the United Grand Lodge of English Freemasons, and later Sheriff of the City, a large number of persons felt a desire to give a visible token of their great esteem for him "in recognition of the magnificent help he had rendered various movements for the promotion of self-help and charity, and for the encouragement of brotherly love and friendly feeling. Accordingly a movement was started to present him with an illuminated address and Lady Bevan with a curio table, amongst those giving their patronage being the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, and other men of distinction. It devolved upon Sir Muncherjee Bhownuggree as Chairman of the Executive Committee to make the presentation, and he was supported on the occasion by numerous representatives of the Morley House Convalescent Home (to which Sir. A. H. Bevan, subscribed £8,000), the Hospital Saturday Fund, St. Thomas's Hospital and various other charitable institutions. In the absence through ill-health of Sir A. H. Bevan, Lady Bevan received both testimonials and on her behalf the Lord Mayor responded to Sir M. Bhownuggree's graceful speech. The head of the City Corporation also took the opportunity of referring in appreciative terms to the assistance that Sir A. H. Bevan has afforded him during his memorable year of office.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

SECOND ROUND.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA *VS.* 8TH BOMBAY INFANTRY.

RE-PLAYED TIE.

THE tie in the second round of the competition between these teams, which resulted in a draw of two goals each on Saturday evening, was re-played on the Oval yesterday evening. A great deal of interest was taken in the match and a large number of onlookers lined the enclosure. The only change in the teams was that in the Infantry eleven, a sepoy displaced another at half-back. The Gymkhana defended the northern end and after the opening phases the play became very fast. Each goal was visited and then ten minutes from the start the Gymkhana goal was placed in serious jeopardy. Thornton, however, saved well and the Gymkhana taking up the attack severely tested the military defence, Dunlop twice just managing to save in time. Thereafter, the sepoys attacked with spirit and following a bit of exciting play in the Gymkhana circle Thornton was beaten and the Infantry secured the first goal. The game had then been in progress for twenty minutes. The Gymkhana brought the game to the other end and Reid had hard lines in not scoring after pretty play on the wing, the shot striking the goal post. The sepoys retaliated by taking the ball along finely, compelling the civilians to concede a corner which, however, had no result. The military attack was renewed with vigour, their hitting being very sure. They appeared certain to increase their score, but a dangerous shot was well dealt with by Thornton and half-time was reached with the sepoys leading by a goal to love. Re-starting the Gymkhana straightway assumed the aggressive. Brilliant play was shown by Moore, Brown, Barrowclough and Reid. Moore put in a good drive which enabled Reid after a pretty exhibition to place nicely in the ring, and after one shot had been returned Brown beat the sepoy keeper and equalised the score. The game thus became extremely interesting and the Gymkhana, if anything, played up better than ever. Reid shone conspicuously on the wing and Powell supporting well, the latter almost scored, the ball striking the side of the net. Another attack by the Gymkhana ended in the ball going by. Subsequently one of the Gymkhana back division missing gave the sepoys an opening, but Thornton saved by kicking away, and directly afterwards was again called upon to meet a dangerous attack. The Gymkhana once more took up the pressure. Brown put in a nice drive, and Reid racing up placed into the circle, but loose play resulted in the final attempt going by. In the last few minutes, however, the civilians attacked strongly, apparently bent on scoring. The defence, however, was clever and strong, and resisted all attempts until the last minute, when Barrowclough, after exciting play, was able to put on the second goal. Directly afterwards the whistle sounded, leaving the Gymkhana victors with the score :—

Bombay Gymkhana	2 goals.
8th Bombay Infantry	1 goal.

ROYAL SCOTS VS. NORFOLK REGIMENT.

The second of the semi-final games between the Poona and Colaba teams was played on the Bombay Cooperage yesterday afternoon. The struggle in the first half was a pointless one, neither eleven having scored, but in the second half the Scots had all the best of the contest and ran out easy victors. At the start the Scots had somewhat the better of the struggle for the first ten minutes. The Norfolks then assumed the offensive, but although the players on both sides did their best to score the ball, owing to the defensive tactics of the back divisions, seldom entered the respective circles. No score was recorded at half-time, but on hostilities being resumed, the attack of the Scots became more pronounced. During the first ten minutes of the second period they got an easy run through an open field and secured their first goal, and within the next few minutes placed another to their credit. The game then became very fast, but the Poona teams' passing gave them a considerable advantage over the play of the Norfolks. After a series of exciting tussles in the middle of the field, the Scots again got within the Colaba players' circle and hustled the ball again past the latter's goal-keeper. By the call of time the Scots added another point, and ran out winners with the score :—

Royal Scots	4 goals.
Norfolk Regiment	nil.

The following were the teams :—

Royal Scots :—Goal, Corporal Pickering ; backs, Lieutenant Gladstaens and Corporal Ellis; half-backs, Lieutenant Garwood, Sergeant Hardy and Lieutenant Bannatyne; forwards, Private Rooney, Private Hall, Lieutenant Dysdale, Private White and Private Peacock.

Norfolk Regiment :—Goal, Private Bennett; backs, Lieutenant Street and Lieutenant Harman, half-backs, Lance-Corporal Henry, Sergeant Mather, and Lance-Corporal Mitchell; forwards, Lance-Corporal Peace, Lieutenant Henderson, Lieutenant Oliman, Private Thompson and Private Symonds.

LAND SETTLEMENTS IN NORTHERN INDIA.

MR. R. C. DUTT, has addressed the following further letter to his Excellency the Viceroy on the above subject :—

My Lord.—In continuation of my previous letters on Land Settlements in the Central Provinces, Madras, Bombay, and Bengal, I take the liberty of submitting to your Excellency this final letter on Land Settlements in Northern India. The land system in the N.-W. Provinces differs somewhat from that in Oudh, and these systems again are somewhat different from the Punjab system ; but there is a general resemblance in the systems prevailing in all these three Provinces of Northern India. For in all these Provinces the cultivators generally pay their rents to landlords ; and the revenue payable by landlords to the Government, (except where it is permanently settled), is liable to revision and enhancement at each recurring Settlement. I shall, therefore, with a view not to prolong this correspondence, endeavour to compress my remarks and suggestions with regard to all the three Provinces of Northern India within the limits of this letter.

2.—Acquisition of the North-Western Provinces.—The North-Western Provinces came under British Rule at different dates. (*a*) Benares and some adjoining districts were acquired from the Nawab of Oudh by the treaty of 1775, and were permanently settled in 1795. In this respect they resemble the permanently settled tracts of Bengal, of which I have spoken before, and I shall have no further remarks to make of these districts in the present letter. (*b.*) Allahabad and some adjoining districts were ceded by the Nawab of Oudh in 1881. (*c.*) Agra and some other districts were conquered by Lord Lake in 1803. Some less important tracts were added in subsequent years.

3.—Early Mistakes in Land Revenue Settlements.—It may easily be imagined that mistakes were made by administrators who first endeavoured to settle the land revenues. It was the custom in the last days of the Mahomedan rule to fix the State-demand at a very high figure, and then to realize as much of the nominal demand as was possible, from year to year. The mistake made by British administrators was to adhere to this exorbitant demand, and then to try and realize the whole of it. Some British administrators saw this mistake, and one Collector, Mr. Dumbleton, wrote that the Settlement of 1803 "pressed beyond a resonable demand," and also complained that the severe rates of the Nawab's government were stereotyped by the British rulers, "without the same elasticity in realizing (Baden-Powell's "Land Systems of British India," vol. II., p. 14).

4.—Early Settlements, 1802 to 1822.—Proclamations were issued in 1802, that a Settlement would be made for 3 years ; to be succeeded by another Settlement for 5 years ; and this was to be followed by a third Settlement for 4 years ; after which a Permanent Settlement would be concluded. But before the expiry of the total period of ten years, the views of the rulers had changed, and the idea of a Permanent Settlement had been abandoned. Two fresh Settlements were made for five years each, *i.e.*, down to 1822. In the meantime, Mr. Holt Mackenzie submitted his famous Minute, which led to the passing of Regulation VII. of 1822.

5.—Regulation VII. of 1822, IV. of 1828, and IX. of 1833.—The three successive Regulations were passed within eleven years, but the mistake of over-assessment was not altogether rectified, and the State-demand was fixed at two-thirds of the rental by the last Regulation. Settlements were accordingly made between 1833 and 1849, and the country remained in a state of perpetual poverty. A terrible famine visited the North-Western Provinces in 1837, and desolated the whole country from Allahabad to Delhi, though it was most intense in the Doab, and in the neighbourhood of Agra. The Government revenue was permanently decreased in most districts after the famine.

6.—"Saharanpur Rules" Rules of 1855.—It was not until 1855 that the exorbitant State demand of two-thirds of the rental was reduced to one-half the rental by the famous "Saharanpur Rules." This is now the general rule in Northern India, and has given considerable relief to the people. When famine again visited Northern India in 1860, it was less severe than the preceding one and Colonel Baird Smith, who enquired into the causes and effects of the famine, declared that its comparative mildness was due to the moderate demands of the State. Colonel Baird Smith recommended a Permanent Settlement of the land-revenue for the improvement of the condition of the people. The recommendation received the approval of Lord Canning and of the Secretary of State for India in 1862 ; but the proposal was long kept in abeyance, and was, at last, unfortunately abandoned in 1883.

7.—Act XIX. of 1873, and the present Method of Settlements.—The Revenue law was much simplified by Act XIX. of 1873, which repealed about fifty Regulations or parts of Regulations, and eight Acts. The assessment of rents, too, which had hitherto been made by Settlement Officers after elaborate calculations, and on somewhat theoretical grounds, resulting in much harassment to cultivators and gross inequality of incidence, was now much simplified. The healthy rule was at last adopted, in 1880, that the rents actually received by landlords, as shewn in village rent rolls, should be received as the basis of assessment, with necessary corrections. "We do not," says Sir Antony Macdonnell, in his evidence before the Currency Committee, "for the purpose of assessing the Government revenue, make a basis of our own ; we proceed on the basis of actual facts, which have been brought into existence by the operation of the ordinary law of contract, and the arrangement which the landlord has made with his own tenant" (Minutes of Evidence, vol. i., p. 211.) It will thus be seen that though the North-Western Provinces have not obtained a Permanent Settlement, which would have led to some accumulation of capital and promotion of industries in the country, yet the worst blunders of the early land-settlements have been rectified one by one. In 1855, the revenue was fixed at one-half the rental ; in 1873, the Land Revenue Act was simplified ; and in 1880, the harassing process of settling rents on theoretical grounds, which still unfortunately prevails in some other parts of India, was abandoned, and the actual rental of the country was accepted, with necessary corrections, as the basis of assessment.

8.—Acquisition of Oudh.—Oudh was annexed by Lord Dalhousie in 1856, i.e., after the land revenue administration had been reduced to a system in the N. W. Provinces, and it therefore escaped some of the worst blunders made in earlier years. The landlords of Oudh were called Talukdars, and out of 23,543 villages in Oudh, 13,640 were settled in 1856 with Talukdars, and 9,903 with Village Proprietors.

9.—Settlement after the Mutiny of 1857.—After the Mutiny of 1857, all lands were confiscated by the Government by a proclamation in 1858. This summary and somewhat alarming procedure was much criticised in England, and then the estates were re-conferred on the Talukdars, with a provision for protecting the rights of subordinate tenants, which provision was entered in the sanads or title deeds which were afterwards issued. The assessment of the estates of six (reduced to five) loyal Talukdars had been made permanent ; the other estates were

duce the practice is widely different. In the Punjab the usual rent is accepted as the net produce, and the revenue is therefore about half the rental, as in the North-West Provinces. In Madras the net produce is calculated by an elaborate process which is inaccurate in results, and is unjust and oppressive to the cultivators.

13.—My Lord, I have in the preceding paragraphs briefly described the land revenue systems and rules of the North-West Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab; and I crave permission to indicate in a few words the modifications and the safeguards that seem to be called for. I will not in the present letter, recommend the extension of the Bengal system of Permanent Settlement to Northern India; I will merely suggest improvements which are consistent with the systems prevailing in Northern India, which will not in any way affect the principle of those systems.

14.—Fair Rents and Secure Tenures for Cultivators.—The protection of the cultivators is the first object of the Government, and this object is imperfectly secured under the present laws. Sir A. Macdonnell said before the Currency Committee: "Whenever we find a rent-roll which we consider unstable or excessive, we reduce the rental for the purpose of assessment as between the landlord and the Government; we make know interference as between the landlord and his tenant." (Minutes of Evidence, Part I., p. 211.) It is necessary to consider whether such "unstable or excessive" rental should be permitted, and whether a maximum limit of rents in proportion to the gross produce should not be laid down by law in case of ordinary cultivated lands. Some years ago the British Indian Association of Calcutta, representing the large landholders of Bengal, proposed to accept 25 per cent. of the gross produce as the landlord's share, as appears from Mr. Dampier's evidence before the famine Commission of 1878 (Appendix II., p. 72). And when the Bengal Tenancy Bill was framed in 1884, it was proposed to lay down one-fifth the gross produce as the maximum rent. Again, in the Punjab Administration Report of 1898-99 I find that "over two thousand notices (to eject tenants) were issued in Hissar. Most of these were in Sirsa; they show that the people are preparing for the coming Settlement by ejectment of such tenants as might claim to be occupancy tenants." This, I submit, is another case which requires attention, and I venture to hope that the Government will so modify the law as to extend occupancy rights to all settled tenants in Northern India.

15.—Fair Revenue and Long Settlement.—The principal on which the Land Revenue is fixed in Northern India, viz., at one-half the rental, is fair; and Settlements are generally made for thirty years in Northern India. It is desirable that these rules should be made universal in their application in all parts of India, to prevent frequent harassment of the people. Each Settlement generally secures a large enhancement on the revenue, as will be seen from the figures given in the margin, and it is necessary therefore to enquire minutely if this is not partly due to undue and excessive enhancements of the rental secured by landlords. There is always the risk of landlords trying to obtain such enhancements of the rental, after they have submitted to an enhancement of the revenue at a new Settlement.

District.	Increase of Revenue at recent settlement.
	per cent
Budaun	27·4
Garhwal	33·2
Unao	19·8
Partapgarh ...	31·7
Rae Bareli ...	24·8
Sultanpur ...	18·2
Lucknow	21·5
Hardoi	23·5
Sitapur	28·3
Bari Banki ...	30·8
Fyzabad	29·0

Administration Report of N. W. P. and Oudh, 1897-98, pp. 7 to 9.

District.	Old Revenue.	Increase of Revenue due to recalcitrement.
Montgomery ..	Rs. 403981	Rs. 163058

Administration Report of the Punjab, 1898-99, pp. 23, and Statistical Table XV.

Famines, Putwaris, and Chowkidars, amounting to 3·14 per cent. on the rental; and in the Central Provinces such cases come up to 12·1-2 per cent. on the rental. These cases are assessed on the rent, and paid by landholders with the land revenue; and when the land revenue is enhanced at settlements, the cases advance automatically. It will be clear to your Excellency that the object of fixing the revenue at fifty per cent. of the rental is entirely lost if another 3 or 12 per cent. on the rental is added under the name of cesses. The "Saharanpur Rules," which reduced the land revenue from 66 3-4 per cent. to 50 per cent. of the rental, are thus reduced to a dead letter, and the object of fixing a moderate land revenue is defeated, if the land is once more assessed with various cesses. There may be some reason for assessing the land for works which directly benefit the land, like roads and wells, but there is no reason or justice in assessing the land for schools and dispensaries. The total of cesses in Bengal is one anna in the rupee, or 6 1-4 per cent. of the rental, and this rate should be fixed as the maximum total of all cesses imposed on land, leviable only for works benefiting the land. If a moderate assessment of the land be essentially necessary for the well-being of a nation of cultivators, it is absolutely necessary to guard against indirectly raising that assessment to a material extent, or for purposes not directly calculated to benefit the land.

17.—In the last place, I desire, my Lord, to say only one word about the Alienation Bill, now under the consideration of the Indian Government. I shall not anticipate the decision of the experienced administrators who are giving their attention to the matter, nor shall I venture to express an opinion how far some provisions of the nature may be needed in some localities as a temporary measure of relief. All that I wish to urge is that no permanent relief can be given to the cultivators of India by taking away from the marketable value of about the only property which they possess. In Bengal such proposals were under consideration in 1884 and again in 1896, but it was wisely decided that good rent laws and light rental were the soundest means to save the cultivators from the grasp of money-lenders, and within my experience, good rent laws and light rental have to a great extent freed the cultivators of Bengal from indebtedness within the last thirty years. The cultivators in Northern India, the Central Provinces, and the Deccan, are not less thrifty and frugal than Bengal cultivators, and the same result which has been achieved in Bengal can be produced elsewhere through the same means, viz., light rental and good rent laws, protecting the cultivators from undue and uncertain enhancements.

18.—For the sake of convenience I desire briefly to summarise the proposals which I have made in the five letters, of which this is the last; and as these proposals embody the views of my countrymen generally, I feel convinced they will receive your Excellency's consideration.

(a.) Where the State receives land revenue through landlords, and the revenue is not permanently settled, we ask that the "Saharanpur Rules" may be universally applied, and the State-demand be limited to one-half the rental.

(b.) Where the State receives land revenue direct from cultivators, we ask that the rate be limited to a maximum of one-fifth the gross produce of the soil. In Madras the old rule demanding one-half the net produce as revenue is supplemented by a rule limiting the revenue to one-third the gross produce, and this has led to over-assessment in that Province. Having regard to the rates of rent and revenue in all Provinces of India, we ask that the old rule of demanding one-half the net produce be supplemented by a rule limiting the revenue to one-fifth the gross produce, wherever revenue is paid to the State direct by cultivators.

(c.) Where the State receives land revenue direct from cultivators, we ask that the rule laid down by Lord Ripon, of making an increase of prices the sole ground of enhancement at the time of Re-settlements, be universally applied.

(d.) Where the land revenue is not permanently settled, we ask that Settlements be made not oftener than once in thirty years.

(e.) We pray that no cesses be imposed on the rental of the land except for purposes directly benefiting the land; and that the total of such cesses assessed on the rental may not exceed 6 1-4 per cent. (one anna in the rupee) in any Province of India.

(f.) We pray that where the Government provides water for irrigation, the cultivator may be left—as he has been during the last forty years—the option of paying for the water if he choose to use it, and that no compulsory water-rate be imposed.

(g.) And lasty, we pray that in the case of any difference between cultivators and Settlement Officers in the matter of assessment, an appeal be allowed to an independent tribunal, not concerned with the fixing and levying of rents and rates.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS?—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

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DEATH OF MR. JAMES OLIVER.

We announce with regret, the death of Mr. James Oliver, Educational Inspector, Northern Division, which occurred on Saturday, at "Mount Eric," Matheran. Mr. Oliver was born on the 2nd of August, 1847, and was consequently fifty-two years of age. He joined the Educational Department in September, 1873. As head-master of different schools in the Presidency, as principal of the Elphinstone High School, professor of English literature, and professor of logic and moral philosophy at Elphinstone College and as educational inspector of the Northern Division, Mr. Oliver, for over twenty-seven years, rendered most excellent service in the cause of education in Western India.

On coming to India in September 1873, he was appointed acting first assistant master, Elphinstone High School, and soon rose to be head-master and vice-principal of the institution. From February, 1881, to November, 1883, he was Professor of English literature in the Elphinstone College, and in the following year was appointed principal of Elphinstone High School. In June, 1888, his services were placed at the disposal of the Political Department, and as acting principal and professor of English literature of the Rajaram College he rendered very valuable service to the Kolhapur State. From December, 1888, to March, 1891, he served in the Elphinstone College as professor of moral philosophy and logic, professor of English literature and professor of history and English. In September, 1891, he was promoted educational inspector, Northern Division, which post he held till the time of his death. Mr. James Oliver leaves behind him a large circle of friends to mourn his loss. The deceased gentleman was a brother of Mr. A. K. Oliver, Commissioner and Master in Equity, High Court.

OPENING OF ST. JOHN'S COTTAGE HOSPITAL, UMARKHADI.

An interesting ceremony took place at Umarkhadi Yesterday, when the new Cottage Hospital in connection with St. John's Mission in that district was formally opened. The ceremony of blessing the house was performed by the Rev. Fr. Biscoe, S.S.J.E., assisted by the Rev. J. H. Lord, Chaplain of the Mission, and others. After an early celebration of the Holy Communion in the Church of the Holy Cross the company were led through the hospital from ward to ward, where prayers were said and appropriate psalms read. In the afternoon Dr. Gertrude Bradley, the physician in charge, received a number of European and Native guests and conducted them over the wards which have been carefully prepared under her own supervision.

This hospital has been opened to meet chiefly the needs of Native women of the better class, who though unable to get proper nursing and attendance at home yet shrink from the publicity of a Government hospital. There will also be some free beds, two of which have already been endowed, one very generously by Shaikh Mahomed Abba. The three wards downstairs are fitted up to accommodate eight patients, while six are provided for in the two upstairs wards, one of which is private. An excellent English nurse with two Native assistant nurses will be in constant attendance under the direct supervision of Dr. Bradley, owing to whose energy and perseverance the Mission has been enabled to open this new and useful branch of its work.

Among those present at the opening were the Rev. Fr. Nicholson, S. S, J. E., the Rev. Fr. Torey, S. S. J. E., the Rev. J. W. Kemble and several of the Sisters of the All Saints community, Mrs. Walrath, M.D. (Dr. in charge of St. John's Hospital, Poona), Miss Benson, M.D., Dr. Ruttanbai Malabarwalla, Miss Franklin, Shaikh Mahomed Abba, Sir Balchandra, Miss Atkinson, Mrs. Pope, the Misses Johannes, Mrs. Wait, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Collins, Mr. and Mrs. Hodgson, Mrs. Burns, Mrs. Higgs and Mrs. Robb.

G. I. P. AND INDIAN MIDLAND.

PROPOSED WORKING AGENCY.

The following are the proposed terms for constitution of the new working agency between the G. I. P. and Indian Midland Railways:—

The initial capital to be £2,575,000, made up of £1,750,000 obtained by the commutation of a portion (approximately one-twentieth) of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Annuity and £325,000 obtained by converting one-fourth (£750,000) of the present capital of the Indian Midland Railway Company at 110. Interest at 3 per cent annum to be guaranteed on the capital of £2,575,000, and to be payable on 1st January and 1st July of each year. The shareholders to receive one-twentieth of surplus profits, these surplus profits being the excess of the annual net earnings of the amalgamated system after deducting (1) Rs. 200,000,000 plus (2) all interest charges in respect of money required for the undertaking after 30th June, 1900 whether raised by the agency or provided by the Secretary of State. The account of surplus profits to be made up yearly and the accounts for each year to be final—that is to say, a deficit in one year not to be a charge in a subsequent year. The Secretary of State to have power to make additions to the capital of the new agency in respect of further portions or the whole of the remaining capital of the Indian Midland Railway Company, by conversion at a price to be agreed upon at the time with the shareholders of that Company, of the new agency's share of surplus profits being increased proportionately up to a maximum of one-tenth. Pending the conversion of the higher capital of the Indian Midland Railway Company separate revenue accounts to be kept for that Company. The term of the new contracts to be 25 years from 1st July, 1900. The capital to be repayable at par at the termination of the contract. The prescribed rate of exchange, as defined in recent railway contracts, to be employed in the conversion, for the purposes of the accounts, of sterling money or rupees and vice versa. Working expenses to include the railway contribution to the Provident Fund. In respect of each half year after that ending 30th June, 1900, a sum in rupees equal to the product of 40 multiplied by the mean mileage of railway worked by the agency to be included as working expenses on account of the cost of Government supervision and control. Telegraph wires to be taken over and maintained by the Government, the instruments and their maintenance remaining in the hands of the agency. Stores to be revalued on 30th June, 1900, at the prescribed rate of exchange. The Government to have power to resume at any time the section of railway between Wadi and Raichur, but subject to this reservation, the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to include the existing system and also the State railways at present worked by that Company, and also for working purposes the branch lines in the Berars.

INAUGURATION OF A FREE READING ROOM AT BELLASIS ROAD.

A correspondent writes:—This ceremony took place in the meeting-room of the Church of God, on Saturday, and a Free Reading Room was formally opened for the benefit of all those who can avail themselves of it, irrespective of caste, creed, and nationality, under the presidency of Mr. D. B. Padmanji, president, Bombay Indian Christian Union. The invited friends, gathered on the occasion, were very thankful to Mr. J. Jacob, superintendent of the Free Religious Tract Publishing House, who was the prime mover and took the initiative in helping the institute to a free library and offering to begin with, including news, papers and monthly magazines, fifteen newspapers both Marathi and English. It is earnestly hoped that this reading-room will be extensively made use of by the public. Our thanks are due to the executive committee of the Church of God, who have willingly offered the use of their spacious hall for this public and charitable cause. It was interesting to note that two of the speakers came forward to offer some books and other newspapers at their disposal so that the advisory committee are now seriously considering the question of adding a nucleus of a library to the free reading room. The cause is an unsectarian one. Christians and non-Christians have equal by the privilege of using newspapers, &c., and as such we earnestly appeal to liberal ladies and gentlemen to send their old books and newspapers and magazines to our librarian. Mr. A. B. Lazarus, Church of God, 13, Kamatipura, Bombay, as they will enable it to extend its usefulness to the reading public. The meeting passed a vote of thanks to the organiser and executive committee of the Church of God.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	1	8
B Mandvi, Chunkila, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	2	1	32
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbarwada	11	5	25
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Malabar Hill	2	2	9
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	4	2	31
F Parel, Sewree and [illegible]	1	0	12
G Mahim and Worli	2	1	18
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	9	25
Total	23	24	160
Total plague deaths to date	75,031	63,557	
Same date last year	6	7	82
Small-pox	2	1	
Cholera	8	7	

BANDORA.

No case and no death from plague reported within the limits of the Bandra Municipality.

Reviewing the position in India as a whole writes the *Pioneer*, we may congratulate ourselves that the usual decrease in plague during the summer months has occurred, but there will be greater cause than ever for anxiety when the cold weather comes round again, particularly in Bengal, where so many centres of infection are established. A close watch will have to be kept upon the towns and villages between Dinapore and Calcutta next November, so that any fresh outbreaks may be promptly dealt with. If only the first cases are reported early to the civil authorities the spread of the disease in epidemic form may be checked; but the confidence of the people must be won in the first instance to secure the information, and it is here that the difficulty comes in. In Barh village, for example, there was systematic concealment until the deaths became so numerous that the truth leaked out by necessity. Then it was too late to save the people from their own folly, and they died by the thousand. The problem of inspiring confidence among the ignorant masses of the population, as regards preventive and sanitary measures, is one that is yet far from solution, if indeed it will ever be solved. The medical officers and the subordinate who work with them are looked upon with something more than suspicion; their appearance on the scene is often actively resented, and they may well despair of doing much good. Unfortunately, too, educated natives are more apt to show distrust also of the intentions of Government officials than to give a helping hand. They would sooner see all regulations abolished than that any measures affecting their own comfort or convenience should be adopted. There are, however, some who are free from the prejudices and superstitions which obtain among the majority of their countrymen, and to these the authorities must turn for support wherever they can befound. It is certain that without the willing co-operation of the people no marked progress can be hoped for in stamping out plague; it will wax and wane, season by season, until at last it suddenly ceases, disappearing as mysteriously as it originally appeared. In the meantime the struggle against the disease will have to be continued, a wearisome and disheartening struggle it may be, but still one that cannot be given up.

THE ACTING THIRD PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE AND THE BAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—It is with extreme regret that I have noticed the absence of any reference in your columns to a very remarkable incident which happened in the Esplanade Police Court a few days ago. Perhaps the absence is accounted for by the fact that the incident referred to happened after the morning cases were over, and when representatives of the Press were absent from the Court.

As the incident, however, concerns the honour of the profession of which I am an humble member, and as I was an eye-witness to it, I feel called upon to ask you to publish the following account of what occurred:—

On the day in question, after the morning cases were over, and just before the Court was about to rise for tiffin, an application was made to the Acting Third Magistrate, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, by a well-known member of the junior Bar, for postponement of his case to a certain day. The Magistrate said that he would not listen to any application in the absence of the pleader on the other side. Counsel thereupon said that the pleader was engaged in another Court, but that he had consented to the case being postponed to the 28th idem. The Magistrate thereupon twice abruptly said "I don't know." Counsel requested the Court to take it from him that that was so, and remarked that in matters of that kind the word of a professional gentleman was always accepted and acted upon by Courts of Law. But the Magistrate twice enphatically said "I will not take your words for it." Thereupon counsel in a tone of surprise inquired if the Court really meant to say that it would not take his word. The learned Magistrate thereupon in an angry and emphatic tone said, "Yes, I will not take your word for it, unless you go into the witness-box and swear to it."

I must perforce let the curtain drop here. I do not say anything about the highly objectionable manner and tone in which the Court addressed counsel, but I feel obliged, for the honour of the profession, to protest most emphatically against the insinuations which the Magistrate's words involve. For, if his words mean anything at all, they mean nothing less than that an advocate is capable of telling lies from his place, and thus deceive the Court, and, therefore, if he wants the Court to believe him, he must go into the witness-box and formally swear that his statements are true? I wonder very much if the oldest advocate, now practising in Bombay has ever heard of such a monstrous proposition or anything approaching it, as emanating from a Judge or Magistrate.

I only hope that members of the local Bar will raise their voice against the highly objectionable utterances of the acting Third Magistrate, since they are likely to engender natural misgivings in the minds of practitioners, detrimental to their honour and self-respect, resulting it may be in the miscarriage of justice.

The Bombay Bar, I have no doubt, will yield to no other Bar, in the world, in its anxiety to respect the high traditions and dignity of the Bench; why should it not then, assert its right of protesting against any unfair treatment from the Bench? For, the uncalled for remarks of the Magistrate cannot be regarded as an insult levelled only at the gentleman in question: it was an insult to the entire Bar.

June 3. PLEADER.

THE "BOXERS" AT WEI-HAI-WEI.

THE TRUE STORY OF THE RECENT PROCEEDINGS.

The attack which was made by the Chinese at Wei-hai-Wei on the 5th and 6th ultimo on the forces of the British Boundary Commission, is one of those things which might easily precipitate a general conflagration. As in most recent disturbances of a like character, it is ascribed, and correctly, no doubt, to the machinations of that secret fraternity known as the "Boxers," aided and abetted by their brethren, the "Big Swords," who, however, are not very numerous in that quarter of Shan-Tung Province. Although the cabled reports of the recent attack were not very explicit, yet we are fortunately in possession of other advices from China which enable us to understand a situation which, unless promptly alleviated, will probably lead to more serious trouble.

The leader of the "Boxer" party in the vicinity of Wei-hai-Wei is a cabinet-maker named Luh-Shih. Ever since the news of the cession of the district to Great Britain became common property amongst the Chinese in the sparsely settled locality, Luh-Shih has been indefatigable in stirring up the people to revolt and to assert their "rights." As in other parts of the Empire, the most ridiculous rumours were set afloat, and aid was promised by the "Boxers" throughout the whole province to repel the "invaders." The present Governor of Shan-Tung (and General of the troops) is Yuan-Shih K'ai, an amiable official who has been at his wits end to know how to cope with the spread of the disaffection. He began by reaffirming the Imperial decree that there should be no gathering of Boxers or Big Swords anywhere in the province, and exacted certificates from the local headsmen that no such meetings were being held. The local authorities obeyed this injunction with alacrity, for nothing is easier to a Chinaman, and especially an official, than to lie in such matters, and consequently Yuan-Shih-K'ai was able to report to Pekin that the Boxer were being awed into submission. Yet at the same time, right under this official's nose, the Boxers drills, as they are called, have been going on, and the relief that has been afforded to the Europeans and native Christians threatened has been a plausible denial of the existence of the secret bands of plotters.

On the arrival of Colonel Dorward, Major Penrose, and a small force of engineers and surveyors, peace was maintained with the utmost difficulty. The people would not listen to their explanations that Wei-hai-Wei was now British territory, and that no Chinese subject would be misgoverned or molested. Placards in several instances were put up, one of these running in the following strain:—

"People of Shan-Tung, you are being encroached upon by the red-haired barbarians, who seek to drive you out of your lands and homes. The red-haired ones claim to have made treaty with the Emperor surrendering to them these lands. They only want a foothold in order to curse the soil and spread their religion and their customs all over China. Let us arise and drive them into the sea."

As this is a sample of the sort of placard one meets now constantly throughout both the provinces of Shan-Tung and Chi-li, it is not to be wondered at that the inhabitants are (and have been for some weeks) in a feverish state of apprehension. Recently, two members of a Christian family were captured just outside the walls of Linch'ing in the Ching p'ing district, and one of the unfortunates was severely mutilated. As the captors would not give them up, the local magistrate ransomed them for 200 taels, without asking any questions and in order to avoid trouble. It afterwards transpired that three-quarters of this sum found its way into the coffers of the Boxers. This is only an instance of what has been happening throughout the province for some time past. Constant collisions have taken place between the soldiers and the disaffected ones, often accompanied by considerable bloodshed. The curious feature is that the Boxers believe they bear charmed lives and cannot be killed; while, on the other hand, they imagine that the soldiers who are swarming all present over the whole province for the purpose of subduing them are no match for themselves. Yet on nearly every occasion when the Boxers and the native troops have clashed arms, the former have left several, and in one or two cases many, dead upon the field, which, it may be remarked, is not wholly extraordinary considering the generally futile character of their armament.

Such, then, was the situation when Colonel Dorward, Her Majesty's Commissioner, arrived on the scene. He relied chiefly for his protection, during the progress of the works, upon a handful of Chinese troops from another province, who had received their military instruction from British officers. The work of demarcating the frontier has been going on undeterred by the Boxers' threats, which too often ended in empty reviling for very much heed to be paid to them. On March 26 word came that a meeting of the malcontents would be held not far from the camp in charge of Major Penrose. It was resolved instantly to break it up to avoid further trouble. Our troops were ordered to fall in, and each man served with ten rounds of ammunition, and marched to the scene of the expected trouble, 400 strong.

On their arrival at the place, which was the little village of Hohai, they found a large body of men, numbering not far from two thousand, who were armed in the usual manner. Amongst their weapons were ancient matchlocks, spear-heads, gas-pipes, spades, rakes, old swords, bayonets on poles, etc. One of the leaders undertook to threaten Colonel Dorward, who was on horseback, that if he dismounted he would meet with his death. The Colonel, undismayed, immediately dismounted and ordered the crowd to return to their homes. As they still remained, orders were given to the troops to disarm them.

"The first man I disarmed," writes an English sergeant who was present at this affair, "was a very big chap, with a gun at least twelve feet long from butt to muzzle and a rusty old sword. He declined to part for some time, but one of my men punched him in the back with the butt of his rifle, and he coughed."

Our men behaved beautifully, and showed not the least sign of siding with the mob or of disobeying our orders. You may bet it was a risky business from the start, for we did not know but that these fellows might show fight and that ours might not care to fire on them. From their behaviour to-day I have personally every confidence that they would have played the game even to the point of firing on the mob but I am glad that this was not necessary.

Thus it was the conduct of the native troops on this occasion which decided Colonel Dorward not to stand any nonsense from the Boxers. There can be little doubt, however, that the news of the killing of twenty of the malcontents will be industriously spread throughout the province, and further trouble on a larger scale may be expected shortly to occur in our newly-acquired territory at Wei-hai-Wei.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, June 2.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Lieut Col E G Russell M B I M S Bengal Professor of Materia Medica and Clinical Medicine Medical College Calcutta and ex officio Second Physician to the College Hospital is granted furlough out of India medical certificate for twelve months under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieut Col G F A Harris I M S Bengal is appointed to officiate as Professor of Materia Medica and Clinical Medicine Medical College Calcutta and ex officio Second Physician to the College Hospital during the absence on furlough on medical certificate of Lieut Col E G Russell M B I M S Bengal or until further orders.

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of the N W Provinces and Oudh for employment on plague duty—Lieut M H L Gale 8th Bengal Lancers and Lieut K Wigram 2nd Battalion 2nd Gurkha Rifles.

The services of Lieut J L Marjoribanks M B I M S are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay.

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Madras:—Lieuts H Kirkpatrick and Lieut W Lethbridge M B I M S.

The services of Major R C Macwatt M B I M S Bengal are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Dept.

Consequent on the grant of furlough to Mr R F Lowis 7th Assistant Supt and officiating as 6th Asst Supt Port Blair the following officiating appointments are made in the Port Blair Commission:—

Mr P Vaux 8th Asst Supt and offig as 7th Asst Supt to officiate as 6th Asst Supt during the absence on furlough of Mr H H D'Oyly 3rd Asst Supt and as 7th Asst Supt on the latters return

Mr W H Brookes Head Quarters Inspr Port Blair Military Police and offig as 8th Asst Supt Port Blair to officiate as 7th Asst Supt during the Absence on furlough of Mr H H D'Oyly and as 8th Asst Supt on the letters return

Mr G E Minto Assit Manager Govt Tea Gardens Port Blair to officiate as 8th Asst Supt during the absence on furlough of Mr H H D'oyly

Capt E St A Wake 10th Bengal Lancers is appointed to officiate as Cant Master of Nasirabad during the absence on leave of Capt A T H Newham or until further orders.

The Rev F J Clarke a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal (Lucknow) Ecclesiastical Estabt to be a Senior Chaplain with effect from the 6th June 1900

The Rev J F Smith a Chaplain on probation is appointed to be a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Estabt with effect from the 9th June 1900

The Rev G C Peake a Chaplain on probation is appointed to be a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal (Lahore) Ecclesiastical Estabt with effect from the 14th April 1900

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

The services of the undermentioned Military officers have been placed at the disposal of the Bombay Govt for famine duty:—Capt H N Roome, 7th Regt of Bombay Lancers (Beloch Horse); and Lieut W A Bayley, 27th Regt 1st Baluch Battan of Bombay Light Infantry.

Mr R L Heinig, Dept Conservator of Forests, resumed charge of the forests in the Andamans from Mr C W B Anderson, Extra-Asst Consr, in the afternoon of the 10th March 1900.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Capt P J Lumsden, I M S (Bengal), an Agency Surgn of the 2nd class, is posted as Agency Surgn in Kotah and Jhallawar, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

Mr H R C Dobbs, of the Indian Civil Service, a Political Assistant of the 1st (officiating Political Agent of the 4th) class, is posted, on return from privilege leave, as First Asst to the Resident in Mysore and Secy to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, with effect from the 14th May, 1900.

Capt G Ramsay I M S (Bengal), an offig Agency Surgn of the 2nd class and Residency Surgn and ex officio Asst to the Political Resident in Turkish Arabia, was granted leave out of India six months which was subsequently extended by three months by H M S of State for India. The leave thus granted was further extended up to the 20th Nov 1899 inclusive.

Mr J G Lorimer of the Indian Civil Service an officiating Political Agent of the 3rd class and Asst Secy to the Govt of India in the Foreign Dept is granted privilge leave for three months with effect from the 16th May 1900.

Mr R Buller Hughes of the Indian Civil Service a Political Asst of the 1st offig Political Agent of the 4th class is posted on return from privilege leave as Asst Secy to the Govt of India in the Foreign Dept with effect from the 25th May 1900.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Bt Major C H U Price D S O 7th Regiment of Bombay Infantry offiting Deputy Asst Adjt General on the Dist Staff is confirmed in that appointment with effect from the 26th April 1900 vice Capt H T Kenny appointed Asst Secy Military Dept

Capt C E R Harvey R I R Station Staff Officer 2nd class Poona to be a Dep Assit Adjt Gen for Musketry on the establishment vice Capt R O Kollett whose tenure has expired Dated 19th April 1900

COMMISSARIAT TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT

Major C J Corfield I Staff C to the Asst Comissy Gen 3rd class with effect from the 9th April 1896; and Major D M Thompson I S C to be Asst Comissy Gen 3rd class with effect from the 2nd Feb 1897

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT

Major L G Watkins R A Ordnance Officer 2nd class and officiating 1st class to be Ordnance Officer 1st class; Major R C O Stuart R A Ordnance Officer 3rd class seconded to be Ordnance Officer and class seconded; Major G W Scott R A Ordnance Officer 3rd class to be Ordnance Officer 2nd class; Capt W L J Carey R A officiating Ordnance Officer 4th class to be confirmed in that class with effect from the 18th April 1900 vice Major K S Dunsterville R A Ordnance Officer 1st class and sup pro tem Deputy Director General of Ordnance in India appointed Inspr Gen of Ordnance

ORGANISATION—ARMY RESERVES.

F C D Barton Gent to be Second Lieut in the Cavalry branch of the Indian Army Reserve of Officers.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Subject to H M's approval the undermentioned Capt is granted the temporary rank of Major whilst serving as regimental commandant or second in command Indian Army:—G R Row 3th March 1900

The following promotions are made subject to H M's approval:—Second Lieuts to be Lieuts P L Reddy 9th April 1900; and W H I Shakespear 22nd April 1900

BARRACK DEPARTMENT.

Madras—Condr G Drew to be Depy Assist Commissary with the honorary rank of Lieut with effect from the 20th March 1900

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Madras Command—Condr G Hallett to be Depy Asst Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Lieut subject to H M's approval:—Sub Condr J Parkinson to be Conductor; and Store Supt W J Kentall to be Sub Conductor—with effect from the 26th April 1900 vice Depy Asst Commissary with the honorary rank of Lieut Benjamin Curtis retired

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, JUNE 4.

Monday's observations:—Pressure has fallen slightly to briskly in Punjab, Sind, Rajputana, Gujarat, West of Central Provinces and also in east of North-Western Provinces and has risen slightly to rapidly along East Coast. It has been steady or has changed by small amounts elsewhere. The depression in North-West India has intensified slightly and the depression over the Coromandel coast has apparently filled up. Pressure is very uniform except in North-West India, and along West Coast. Very few showers are reported. Bassein has received two inches, Vizagapatam one inch, and Dehra Dhun and Trichinopoly half-an-inch. Temperature has risen in most provinces but has fallen rapidly in North-West Provinces and Madras Coast. The mean temperature is from 4 to 7 degrees in defect in North-Western Provinces and Chota-Nagpur and from 5 to 9 degrees in excess on Berar, Deccan and Mysore.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 4TH OF JUNE.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature Mo and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity, at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 14 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 a.m.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 a.m.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	29·712	SSE	2	105·6	78·1	42	...	0·00	−0·05
Sirsa	29·695	SE	8	103·3	80·1	52	...	0·31	+0·27
Delhi	29·778	SSE	8	96·2	78·0	45	...	0·36	+0·23
Agra	29·764	SE	6	95·0	79·4	71	0·01	0·66	+0·63
Cawnpore	29·787	ENE	2	99·3	75·6	73	...	0·64	...
Allahabad	29·757	ESE	6	97·1	76·2	63	...	0·17	+0·04
Jhansi	29·760	Calm	4	101·3	89·2	49	...	0·04	−0·15
Jacobabad	29·601	E	3	112·2	86·0	40	...	0·01	0·00
Karachi	29·748	W	18	93·9	82·2	81	...	0·00	0·00
Jeypore	29·745	E	4	105·2	79·1	52	0·32	0·32	+0·26
Ajmere	29·690	W	8	100·4	87·3	65	...	0·20	−0·01
Deesa	29·777	WSW	15	101·1	79·1	70	...	0·00	−0·02
Ahmedabad	29·793	SW	5	103·8	80·6	69	...	0·00	...
Bhuj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jamnagar	29·792	SW	26	94·0	80·2	66	...	0·00	...
Rajkot	29·811	?	?	103·4	77·7	87	...	0·00	−0·14
Bhownagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pasa	29·813	SW	14	109·7	?	63	...	0·00	...
Veraval	29·837	W	6	88·6	77·3	86	...	0·00	−0·09
Neemuch	29·729	WSW	15	107·0	85·5	66	...	0·00	−0·09
Indore	29·753	N	9	106·3	82·0	58	0·00	0·00	−0·38
Saugor	29·766	SSW	6	106·4	79·1	66	...	0·11	−0·01
Jubulpore	29·

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

An Austrian officer has been giving his views on the British army. They are fair, but by no means flattering. We are fond of excusing the shortcomings of our army by pointing out the diverse conditions under which it works in a world-wide Empire such as ours. This is obvious; nevertheless our military system is built up without the slightest reference to it. Our army, with an entirely different part to play in the world, is trained like continental armies. Apparently it is taken for granted that "fighting in the Soudan, Afghanistan, and Kaffraria" is done under precisely similar conditions. That they are not we are learning on the battlefields of South Africa for the hundredth time. Text-books and manuals fail to recognise that, if the British Empire is diverse as no empire ever was, warfare within it is diverse on a similar scale. The Austrian officer points out, that the peace training of our army takes no account of the ambush. Hence our men seldom make use of it successfully, while they are constantly falling into those laid by the enemy. This defect is as old as colonial warfare. General Braddock made it historical, and it has never wanted illustration from that day down to the convoy disaster at Koorn Spruit. Fortunately there are signs that the War Office is waking up. The orders recently issued with respect to the training of the Militia and Reserve are conceived in a spirit which, had it inspired our military authorities years ago, might have saved the Empire humiliation in South Africa. The necessity for taking advantage of cover, for advancing to the attack in skirmishing order, for entrenching, and other lessons of the war have all at length been taken seriously to heart. To understand the full significance of the reform one must compare the new orders with Lord Wolseley's "Soldier's Pocket Book." What a change is here!

Mr. John Burns seems to belong to the type of individual described by Byron as having been "brought up ill and born bilious." With a vulgarity of mien and diction which some of his labour friends mistake for sturdy independence of character, he poses as a political economist hating war and the military career because they add to the burdens of the poor taxpayer. Officers he has described as "gilded popinjays," and although he pretends to have sympathy with the rank-and-file as being forced "food for powder," he showed at the meeting of the County Council how far he is prepared to make that sympathy practical. On a motion that it is advisable to continue by way of pension the allowance of half wages to the wives or dependents of any Reservist in the Council's service who may be permanently disabled or lose his life in the war in South Africa, Mr. Burns, it is reported, "made a vehement speech." He denounced the present campaign as "a base, bloody and brutal war carried on by Rhodes and his rascals." He objected to the nation having wars "on the cheap" by getting local authorities and private employers to pay the bill for disabled soldiers, and sailors. This outburst displayed the tender mercy of the damagogue trying to earn popularity on the cheap. If newspapers which be lately characterised as being owned by blackguards and edited by ruffians would simply refrain from reporting his sayings and doings—the independent spirit of Mr. John Burns would soon be a lost factor in the working man's estimation.

The Powerful is ordered to pay off on the 8th instant. She is to be paid off into the B Division of the Fleet Reserve, which means that as far as possible her crew will leave her practically in a state enabling her to recommission immediately if she is wanted. It is further ordered that such alterations or additions or improvements which it may be found desirable to make in her are to be so arranged that she can be ready for sea at three weeks' notice.

Lieutenant Heneage, the Powerful's second lieutenant who served during the siege of Ladysmith, comes of a fighting family. His father, Major Heneage, won a V. C. at Gwalior in 1858, and is one of the few survivors of the "Light Brigade." Lieutenants Heneage's brother, who, like himself has been invalided home for enteric, is a captain in the 3rd battalion of the Grenadier Guards and was with Lord Methuen on the Modder.

Now that the submersible boat is so much under discussion, it is interesting to know that the Morse is commissioned, and that she makes periodical trips for the training of the men and the testing of the boat. The Morse is a purely harbour defence boat, and cannot go beyond the limit of the Cherbourg road-stead without difficulty and danger. The French have now in hand, in addition to the Narval, which is still under trial, six submergible boats, the Francis, Algerien, Korrigan, Farfadet, Gnome, and Lutin, and two improved Narvals are about to be put in hand, thus showing the great want of confidence that is felt in the value of the fleet as a means of defence. A writer in the "Yacht" points out that the submersible boat is an arm for daylight employment and for fine weather. If in the submerged state the boat escapes the tredbles of the surface she must always rise before going into action, in order to take bearings, and unless the water is smooth her range of vision is restricted, and the optic tube is of uncertain value. The writer in the Yacht is, however, convinced of the value of these boats, and says that nothing can prevent them from issuing from the harbours and awaiting the approach of the enemy. A certain time must elapse before the working of the boats can be regarded as certain, but, in the course of two or three years, France will have a number of these engines afloat, in addition to 300 torpedo boats of all kinds. A sensible remark concludes the article. It is that more must not be asked of the submergible boat than it can accomplish, which there seems to be a certain tendency to do in France. It is to be hoped that the British Admiralty will be able to withstand the pressure now being put upon them by interested persons to waste the public money in similar freaks.

The French armoured cruiser Dupleix has been launched at Rochefort. She is one of three vessels of the smaller class, displacing 7,700 tons. These cruisers were designed at the same time as the Montcalm class (9,517 tons), from which the Comte class (10,000 tons) has been developed, as well as the somewhat larger Amiral Aube, and the projected cruisers of 12,416 tons. The Dupleix, like the others, was designed by M. Bertin. She is 426ft. 6in. long, with 58ft. 4in. beam and 21ft. 4in. draught and is protected by side armour 4in. thick with a 3in. deck. The armament consists of ten 6.4in., ten 1.8in. and six 1.4in. quick-firers. The cruiser has twenty-four Belleville boilers, intended to give a speed of twenty-one knots. There are three propellers, and the normal coal supply is 880 tons.

The grand manœuvres of the German Army this year promise to be particularly interesting, because the new organisation of the field artillery will be tried for the first time. Each division of the two Army Corps which are to manœuvre before the Emperor will have its brigade of artillery formed of two regiments, and there will be no corps artillery at all. It is noted, also, that the battalions of sappers will also be attached to the divisions and that exclusive of cavalry, there will be no troops outside the divisions—that is, attached directly to the Army Corps—except a ballooning section, and, in the case of the Guards a squadron of mounted orderlies. The cavalry will appear constituted as a division attached to each Army Corps, with regiments assigned to the divisions. It is suggested that the idea is to determine what force of cavalry is really indispensable to an infantry division. In regard to the artillery, it does not seem to be known whether the arrangement we have described implies the final suppression of the corps artillery, or whether the formation of corps artillery in the field will be left to the General in command. The organisation of the Army Corps in three divisions is related to the distribution and mode of employment of the artillery.

Every German cavalry regiment is now supplied with two boats made of waterproof canvas, which, when not in use can be folded up. Each boat will carry from six to eight men and two boats bound together form a raft capable of bearing from 25cwt. to 27cwt. It is difficult however to keep these boats in serviceable condition and experiments have been made with boats built of aluminium, which are found to be more satisfactory.

The French Minister of War has ordered a course of experimental firing on a large scale to be carried out at the camp at Châlons from June 12 to 30 and again from July 2 to 11. Twenty generals, forty commanders of infantry battalions, and sixty-eight colonels and lieutenant-colonels are to attend the courses. It is believed that the chief object of the firing will be the testing, in actual practice, of a new type of gun.

The French Minister of War has issued a circular to the following effect, relative to the participation of officers in horse-racing and riding competitions:—"As some differences of opinion exist with reference to the regulations regarding horse racing and riding competitions I have decided that the following rules shall be observed;—(1) Officers taking part in a horse race or riding competition, military or civil, must be in uniform. (2) Officers are not permitted to take part in any horse-race or riding competition of which the prizes are in money only. (3) Officers are permitted to ride horses other than those entered on the army register, whenever the conditions of the race or competition demand it."

SOCIAL NEEDS.

Whatever questions of Social Needs may exist, and however much we may rack our brains to discover satisfactory solutions of them, there is at least one—and certainly not the least important—province, in which the solution has been found. For is not the question "What is our best daily beverage?" of importance to all classes of society? And is any other answer to that question possible, from disinterested persons, than "Van Houten's Cocoa"? It is more wholesome than any other drink, it is nourishing and easy to digest; refreshing, without acting injuriously on the nervous system, in the way that Tea, Coffee, and other drinks do; and its delicious flavor in no way palls on the taste after continually using the cocoa. As regards its price, it is, as thousands can testify from practical experience, not at all dear to use.

What a pity all social questions cannot be answered as easily as the above one: but their answers require a great deal of thinking about. Those who are busy thinking about them, cannot do better than take a cup of Van Houten's Cocoa daily, as for helping the brain-worker it is without equal.

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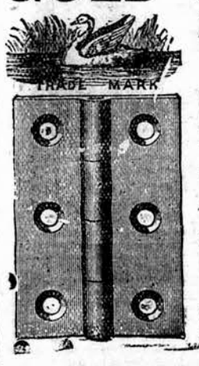

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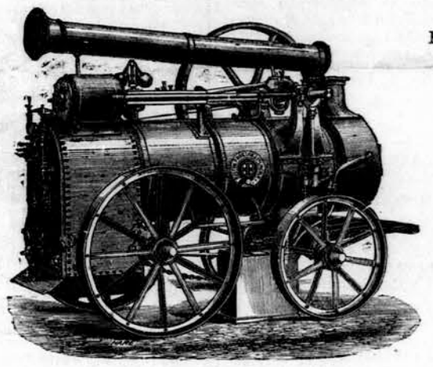

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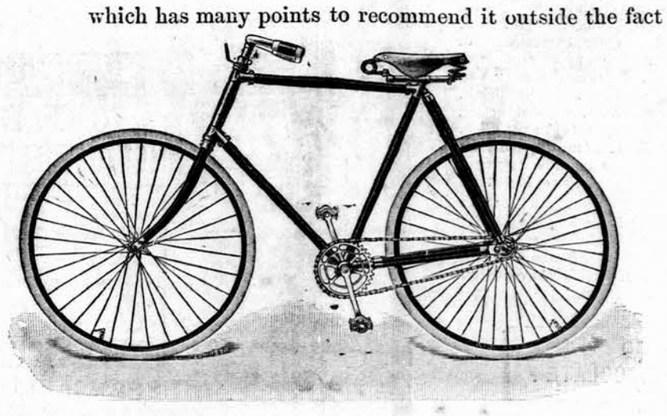

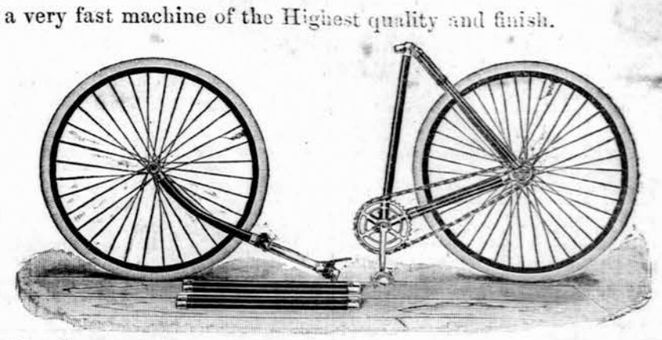

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